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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: The Revolt in Europe.
Where do the subjugated nations stand?
Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Halt on Reckless Driving; Russians Gain in Karelia; Strong Defense for Hawaii

The World's Day—October 4, 1941

New England: Battle Against Reckless Drivers

Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards told dramatic story of Providence's successful battle against reckless drivers. [Details, Page 2.]

With the fire hazard removed in New England by the heaviest rain since Labor Day, the ban was lifted from the woodlands of New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont. In Maine, however, a request was made for caution by those entering the woods.

Massachusetts civilian defense funds near vanishing point. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Russians Take Karelian Rail Point

Soviet troops captured an important city and railroad junction on the Karelian Isthmus near Leningrad, it was reported in Moscow, while London reports told of heavy Soviet counter-offensives in the Crimean Peninsula. German troops were reported attacking heavily in the Donets River basin area around Kharkov, although Berlin admitted that the Soviet troops were counter-attacking vigorously. [Page 9.]

Propaganda Chief Sir Walter Monckton of Britain has departed for Moscow allegedly to organize a campaign jointly with the Russian propaganda office to encourage resistance to the Nazi conqueror.

Norwegian guerrillas clashed with German occupation troops near Trondheim, Norway, while a number of new executions were carried out by the Germans in Bohemia-Moravia. Germany said at least 555 persons had been executed in Germany and German-occupied territory since the Russo-German war began.

Polish executions during the past three months total 180, but sabotage continues, the British radio reported.

War guilt charges against former French Premier Daladier and other former French leaders now imprisoned, were heard by the so-called Iron Court of the Vichy Government.

British bombers struck at docks at Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Dunkirk while in the south Rome said the RAF damaged railroads at Catanzaro Marina, on the southern tip of Italy. London announced the sinking of a German supply ship in the Atlantic, while Berlin claimed the destruction of four merchant ships totalling 28,000 tons.

A Russian military pact with the refugee Czech Government in London, providing for the formation of a Czech armed force in Russia, was reported to have been concluded.

Exchange of wounded prisoners between Britain and Germany was postponed by the British because, the British reported, Germany demanded return of all of certain categories of captives regardless of whether their numbers matched the 1,500 which the British scheduled to transfer.

Pacific Area: Hawaii to Strengthen Defenses

Honolulu (AP)—A half million dollars for immediate use in further organizing the defenses of this strategic Pacific area was made available by Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter's signing of the "M-Day" bill. The measure, passed at a special session of the Legislature, grants the Governor 25 broad powers unrivaled since the days of Hawaiian Kings.

Manila (AP)—United States and British commanders in the Far East and the Philippines held a general conference on the Pacific situation. At the meeting were Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief of the British forces in the Far East; Lieut.-Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, Commander of U. S. Army forces in the Far East, their staffs and Brig.-Gen. Henry B. Clagett, Chief of the U. S. Air Force in the Philippines.

In Washington: Army Orders U. S. O. Buildings

Immediate construction of an initial group of 25 recreational buildings to be operated by the United Service Organizations was ordered by the Army. Altogether more than 250 buildings will be erected.

The United States Consulate in Rio de Janeiro announced that 35 of the crew of the American-owned tanker I. C. White have been rescued and four are missing after the torpedoing of the vessel in the South Atlantic. [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie joined in an appeal to Americans to support the annual Community Chest drives, both emphasizing national defense requirements.

National: Defense Pageant in San Francisco

San Francisco (AP)—A three-day national defense pageant was opened last night with one of the biggest military displays shown in any American city since World War days. Thousands of soldiers—in jeeps, in trucks, afoot with fixed bayonets—paraded for four hours up Market Street. A throng estimated at 300,000 looked on. Searchlights picked out great formations of bombers and pursuit craft overhead.

Peru-Ecuador Border Demilitarized

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 4 (AP)—A joint accord to establish a demilitarized zone on the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border, the scene of almost continuous jungle warfare this summer, was published by the Foreign Office here today.

The accord, signed by military representatives of Peru and Ecuador at Talara, becomes effective at noon Oct. 5. It was initialled in the presence of observers from Argentina, Brazil, and the United States, Nations which had volunteered to assist in settling a long-standing dispute over the territory.

A truce went into effect July 31, but both Peru and Ecuador had charged violations since.

Civil authorities are to administer the demilitarized zone under a special regime controlled by military observers of the mediating countries. The agreement specified that the establishment of the zone did not imply recognition of any titles of sovereignty.

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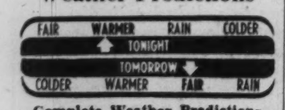

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Drastic Curbs On Gas Ordered In New England

Amount allowed filling stations to be based on fuel sold in same month in 1940.

Further curtailment of gasoline supplies for New England, sharply cutting the amount now used by the average motorist, has been ordered by Harold I. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, effective immediately, gasoline officials in Boston disclosed today.

Officials of most companies throughout New England are holding conferences to see how the rationing can be passed on to the public. Early reports indicated that the new rationing order would bring closest to the public the possibility of weekly gasoline distribution as threatened when gasoline rationing first was mentioned.

Under the new plan, one official explained, the primary suppliers—the gasoline companies themselves—will be limited to a certain percentage of the average deliveries in each State. Gasoline dealers, on the other hand, will find their gasoline supply figured on a percentage of the amount they consumed during the same month in the preceding year, it was learned.

Gasoline officials also explained that the delivery to storage tanks of their companies would be sharply cut with a base set at the amount sent them in May, June, and July of this year. Although these months are considered by the gasoline officials as periods in which consumption was very high, they did not hold any strong belief for prospect of continued unrestricted purchase of gasoline by New England motorists. Despite the order of the Co-ordinator to put the reduction into force immediately, a certain time must elapse before the companies can adapt themselves to a new policy and issue instructions to their dealers, they said.

I.L.O. Charts Program To Insure Just Peace

Plan advocates international control of world industries, a world-wide program of public works, and the elimination of mass unemployment as first step in postwar reconstruction.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The International Labor Office—until recently headed by John G. Winant, now United States Ambassador to London—is laying before the Allied Governments a social and economic peace program which is almost breath-taking in its scope.

It advocates international control of international industries, it embraces a world-wide public works program, and it places the elimination of mass unemployment as the first essential of postwar reconstruction.

These proposals are advanced in the annual report of the I. L. O.'s Acting Director, Edward J. Phelan, and released here by its Washington office.

Basis for Lasting Peace

The crux of Mr. Phelan's appeal is that only by the establishment of such a peace can future war be averted.

The I. L. O., which since the fighting began moved its headquarters from Geneva to Montreal, gives it as its considered conclusion that unlike the peace ending the World War—which was a political peace—the peace which follows the defeat of Hitlerism must give first attention to economic and social justice.

It is the expectation of the I. L. O. that its machinery will be called upon by the Allied Governments to advise on peace policy and to implement the plans for postwar construction.

Eleven-Point Program

It, therefore, advances the following as minimum recommendations:

1. An international public works policy for the development of the world's resources.
2. The organization of migration for employment and settlement under adequate guarantees for all concerned.
3. The collaboration of employers and workers in the initiation and application of economic and social measures.
4. The elimination of unemployment.
5. The establishment of machinery for placing, vocational training, and retraining of workers.
6. The improvement of social insurance in all its fields and in particular its extension to all classes of workers.
7. The institution of a wage policy aimed at securing a just share of the fruits of progress for the worker.
8. A minimum living wage for those too weak to secure it for themselves.
9. Measures to promote better nutrition, and to provide adequate housing and facilities for recreation and culture.
10. Greater equality of occupational opportunity.
11. Improved conditions of work.

Reviews Labor Questions

Prefacing the report with a broad review of economic and social trends throughout the world, Mr. Phelan analyzes the changes which the war has brought in economic controls, international finance, wages, hours of work, employment, and a variety of other labor questions.

"The new character and implications of war as we know it," he says, "have made social policy a central preoccupation both because of its immediate relevance to defense and because it is ultimately at the core of the issues which the war will decide." Noting the growing extension of social security in the world, Mr. Phelan writes that "we now recognize that social security is, like political security, indivisible and that the two are inseparable."

Calling for a concrete program of action, Mr. Phelan suggests that "it would seem appropriate that at a turning point in the world's history when the general social objective of economic security based on social justice is to be the mainspring of concerted political effort, the I. L. O. should be solemnly charged with its share of the task and that thereby men and women throughout the world should be given the guarantee that their Governments will vigorously pursue the effective realization of such a policy through its instrumentality."

Implements Atlantic Charter

The I. L. O. program is advanced as a specific method of implementing the fifth point of the Roosevelt-Churchill joint declaration which read:

"They (the United States and Great Britain) desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all Nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Prices and Your Purse: 'Little Man' Under Pyramid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 4

Consumers were advised by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to be on guard against unfair price rises passed along to them on account of new manufacturers' excise taxes.

The radio manufacturer, for instance, pays a 10 per cent tax on each radio set he sells and passes the tax along in higher prices to a wholesaler who takes a percentage of the new high price as his profit. The retailer does the same and the consumer finds himself paying considerably more than the actual tax.

Technically this is known as tax pyramiding and is being vocally discouraged by Mr. Henderson, who has no legal authority to combat it.

Two Sides to Everything

To save paper defense agencies this week began sending out press releases mimeographed on two sides instead of one. Martyrs to the cause are the scissors-and-paste-pot type of reporters.

Garden Foresight

A little unseasonable but perhaps prophetic is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's recommendation in the Democratic Digest that every land-owning person plant two gardens; one for feeding their local school children and a second for supplementing food for hungry anti-Nazis.

Big Blow

The Army this week ordered 2,500,000 white cotton handkerchiefs from companies in Chicago, Ill.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Greenville, S. C., and West End, N. C.

Oil Salesmen

Beware of the olive oil racket. Mr. Henderson's office disclosed that as a result of the 300 per cent jump in olive oil prices, out of town sales crews have been operating from house to house in some sections of the country passing off adulterated olive oil as pure and genuine.

Mixing of corn oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil or peanut oil with fast-dwindling supply of olive oil is highly recommended by the OPA but not deception.

Stocking Impasse

Women's hopes that better relations with Japan might bring silk back to their boudoirs at pre-war prices were quickly dashed this week by the OPM.

"OPM has no program to import more silk at this time and knows of no movement to bring more in. An importation of silk in the future will depend on a number of factors, none of which can be determined at this time," said Frank Walton, chief of OPM's textile section.

Spinach for Boston

Mr. Henderson's office this week began issuing "best food buys," based on information provided by Army quartermaster market centers and the OPM Division of Purchases.

For Boston it advised: "Meals in the coming week should include spinach, squash, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes and potatoes, with desserts built around apples and cranberries."

For Seattle, Wash.: "Meals should include cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, onions, celery and lettuce, with desserts built around apples and grapes."

Deferred Jump

Upholstery fabric manufacturers agreed this week to hold off price rises until Nov. 10, but then they want to raise the price of mohair, velour, damasks, tapestries, etc., 5 per cent.

Plug Salvage

Government departments have been asked to retain used spark plugs from internal combustion engines in order that the Army may salvage nickel, steel and brass.

M. H.

Strictly Under the Hat

Wide World

She Does Field Duty

Here is a Bushell hiding under a hat, little Jean Bushell, an evacuee in England, who does her part for England by providing the means for a cute picture. You can see she is not so big yet because she's not as tall as the barley straw wherein she stands.

Hull Denounces Sinking Of U. S.-Owned Tanker; Navy's Task in Sea War

Wide World Cablephoto

Hands Across the Sea

Maj. Gen. H. O. Curtis, right, Commander in Chief of the British forces in Iceland, greets Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, Commander of the United States Army field force in Iceland, on his arrival at Reykjavik. General Curtis will remain as commanding officer of all the soldiers there. The American base at Iceland assumes new importance as the sinking of United States-owned boats continues over a wide area.

Secretary terms act of submarine as 'lawlessness, piracy, attempted frightfulness.'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today vigorously denounced the action of a submarine in sinking the American-owned oil tanker I. C. White in the South Atlantic.

The Secretary made the unusual gesture of permitting correspondents to quote him in declaring that sinking of the oil tanker "seems to be another act of lawlessness, piracy, and attempted frightfulness in connection with the general movement to drive people off the Atlantic Ocean, which is part of the world movement of conquest."

Mr. Hull added, in reply to questions, that regardless of the flag the I. C. White was flying or whether it was in a convoy, every nation had the inherent right of self-defense in meeting attacks which he described as part of an attempted conquest of the earth.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The torpedo-sinking of another American-owned freighter, the former Standard Oil tanker, I. C. White, in the South Atlantic—which occurred a week ago though news of it came only yesterday—is considered by Administration leaders here as materially increasing Congressional support for any changes in the Neutrality Act the President may request.

Supporters of President Roosevelt's foreign policy described the sinking 450 miles off the Brazilian coast as "another link" in a chain of events already justifying revision of the Neutrality Law.

There was talk on Capitol Hill that President Roosevelt, after his conference next Tuesday with a bipartisan delegation of Senate leaders, will split the ship-arming issue from the question of neutrality law repeal and ask immediate action only on that section.

The I. C. White, torpedoed last Saturday while en route from Curaçao to Cape Town, was the ninth American-owned or operated ship sunk or damaged since the outbreak of the war and the second since President Roosevelt gave the American Navy orders to "shoot on sight" when Axis submarines are encountered.

Thirty-five of the crew of the tanker have been rescued and four are missing, the United States Consulate in Rio de Janeiro reports. The American freighter West Nilus reported having picked up 18 of the crew 450 miles east of Recife, Brazil. The American freighter Delnorte later informed the Consulate she had picked up 17 more men about 30 miles off Maceio, Brazil, a port 100 miles south of Recife.

The I. C. White was commanded by William Mello, of Everett, Mass.

The spot where the ship went down was apparently near the site of the torpedoing of the American freighter Robin Moor last June.

Sinking of the I. C. White thousands of miles outside of combat zones designated by the United States Government served to emphasize President Roosevelt's point that it is impractical to try to determine what is and what is not a danger area for American ships. The Neutrality Law forbids Americans from sailing on ships of belligerents and from sailing into combat zones.

For many months the United States Government has been circumventing the first of these restrictions by transferring ships to registry of another country and allowing them to proceed under British orders as the I. C. White was doing. American seamen were free to sail on the freighter because of its foreign registry.

Difficulty Pointed Out

At a press conference Oct. 3, President Roosevelt discussed at length the difficulty of defining combat or danger zones from which American ships should be barred.

Indication that Germany considers the whole Atlantic Ocean as a combat area is illustrated by the fact that one of the last two sinkings of American-owned vessels occurred about 225 miles off the southwest of Iceland and the next down in the South Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil and apparently closer to American territory than any previous sea raid in the present war.

While he discussed the problem of combat zones at length, the President gave no outright hint that after he gets power from Congress to arm American ships, he will lift present combat zone boundaries as has been urged recently by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and by Senator Claude A. Pepper (D) of Florida, Roosevelt supporter who has put out "feelers" for the President in the past."

Need of U. S. Naval Bases In South Pacific Stressed

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sinking of another American-owned vessel off the Brazil coast once more raises the question of insuring the safe delivery of United States help to those Nations which are valiantly battling Hitler's regions on land, sea and in the air.

In his recent widely quoted article, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox emphasizes the vital importance of protecting the trade routes of the United States, and he explains that two general methods of effecting this desideratum are available.

One method usually referred to as "offensive" consists of searching out and destroying all hostile craft, be they surface, subsurface, or air borne, which can be a menace to vessels plying a trade route.

Defensive Measures

The other method known as "defensive" connotes the use of convoying craft to protect the escorted vessels against enemy attack.

However, the seas are wide and enemy craft are often difficult to locate, so best results can be obtained by using a combination of the two methods—a patrol of critical areas, and escort vessels to protect their charges against hostile craft which may elude the patrols.

All of these methods of affording protection must be projected from bases where shelter, supplies, and repairs are available. Needless to say these bases must be suitably located for the designed purpose.

Heretofore, the United States has been notoriously lacking in overseas bases. During the course of the present war, this lack has been met in considerable measure in the North Atlantic through agreements whereby Great Britain has made available to the United States strategically located sites for the erection of necessary base facilities.

Pacific Trade Route

But as pointed out in the Secretary's article, this condition does not obtain for the long and vital trade route westward to Australasia, the East Indies, and India, over which must come a long list of strategic materials.

This trade route is one in which the distances involved are extensive, and, in some instances, through the agency of great circle sailing, widely varying courses may be followed which do not greatly differ in total mileage.

For example, there are alternative routes from Panama to Singapore which in distances involving approximately 10,500 miles differ by only some 500 miles, but which have a maximum divergence of 46 degrees of latitude. Furthermore, these two routes thread the maze of islands which comprise Australasia by widely different courses, the nortern one entering the China Sea through San Bernardina Strait in the Philippines, while the southern route passes through Torres Strait immediately north of Australia.

Diversified Routes

While diversified routes of this character would force a dispersion of enemy forces to cover them, there could, however, be no guarantee that isolated raiders would not be encountered with resultant unhappy losses to unguarded convoys.

In determining the routes to be followed by vessels plying be-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Axis Forced to Rush Troops To Halt Sabotage and Revolt

ZAGREB, Croatia (Via Berlin), Oct. 4 (AP)—An entire German mechanized division—about 12,000 men—was reliably reported today to be moving slowly through southern Serbia toward Belgrade, old capital of Yugoslavia, to mop up Serb guerrilla bands

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 4—So serious has sabotage and revolt become in Nazi-occupied Yugoslavia that Berlin has had to rush three new divisions into Serbia and Bosnia. Italian armies have been forced to take action along the Italian-occupied coastal regions.

Despite these Axis moves revolt still goes on. The Nazis execute 50 Serbs for every German killed but this method fails to quench the patriotic fervor of the proud Serb race. The fact that these Serb patriots cut vital railway lines such as the Belgrade-Nish line indicates how disastrous is all this unrest for Nazi supplies and reinforcements being sent to Russia from Greece or from Italy.

The Chetnik Serbs, or rebel patriots, recently joined by regular Serbian officers who have escaped from Nazi concentration camps, have banded themselves into small armies and attacked German-occupied towns and lines of communications.

Escape of Greek Officers

In Greece the occupying Axis forces have been meeting with even greater difficulties. Greece now is honeycombed with secret organizations which help and arrange escapes for Greek officers who wish to leave Greece and join the new Greek Army being raised in Palestine.

It is estimated by Greek authorities that at least 300 or 400 regular Greek officers are escaping from Greece weekly. They

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Massachusetts' Civilian Defense Funds Seen as Near the Vanishing Point

Only $85,000 Estimated Left Out of $520,000 Grant in June

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Despite Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's declaration in his supplementary budget message that the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has sufficient money left in its apropriation to carry through 1942, Beacon Hill observers expect a definite move to gain additional money for civilian defense activity.

It is understood that the committee has only $85,000 left out of its $520,000 appropriation granted by the Legislature in the regular budget in June. Various political observers insist that such a residue will not be sufficient to carry on the committee's work at the present rate.

Reports are circulating throughout the State House that the Governor is hesitant about personally asking the Legislature for additional money for the committee. These reports also inform listeners that the Governor is endeavoring to persuade the committee to ask directly for whatever additional sums they need.

If a request for more money is not forthcoming during the last days of the 1941 Legislature, now returning to regular session after the Coakley impeachment trial, many persons at the State House are ready to wager that in 1942 a special session will be demanded for such a purpose.

Old Age Aid

Liberalization of old age assistance is still a major issue before the Legislature, but a definite shift in legislative sentiment is already indicated.

While leaders in both parties in the past have been working for passage of the measure increasing monthly benefits from $30 to $40 minimum, now it is understood some key figures are hoping that the bill will expire between branches.

If the House and Senate cannot agree on provision to finance the $5,000,000 additional cost, the measure will be lost in conference committee. The House has been sticking to a one-half of one per cent tax on earned income while the Senate favors $2.00.

Size of the national defense tax bill and its application to the lower class income is the reason for the opinion shift among some leaders. They fear that Massachusetts tax payers will retaliate at the polls if State taxes are boosted unnecessarily.

Airport Plans

Chances appear bright for passage of a $2,000,000 program for State acquisition and development of the East Boston Airport. It is now reported that the powerful House Committee on Ways and Means is favoring the $2,000,000 figure, approximately $1,000,000 of which will be used to reimburse Boston for improvements made on the land during Boston's lease of the airport from the State.

It is anticipated that little real opposition to the airport program will develop.

Wage Increases

Revelation that a State-wide movement is under way to gain wage increases for Municipal and State employees has already resulted in a counter-drive by organizations such as the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association to block unnecessary increases.

The wage boost demands are based on rising prices and the fact that defense industries are paying substantial wages. Tax payer groups on the other hand are preparing to point out that public employees usually have stable employment, that they will not be thrown on a flooded labor market after the war.

Edgar M. Mills

Carpet Curbs Lords

The English House of Lords has a red-bordered carpet marking the limits where a member may stand when addressing the gathering. It is believed to have been set in the days when men carried swords so a safe distance would be allowed in case of altercations.

Staff Photographer: E. F. Hodgson, Dover

Business of Bay State Firms Goes to Dogs

Upper left: "Lady" waits patiently as Shirley Morton, Needham, tries on a brand-new collar. Upper right: Carl Johnson weighs out juicy chopped beef for fresh doggy dinners at Canine Catering Company, Brookline. Lower left: Workers at Old Trusty Dog Food Company prepare to slide hundreds of dog biscuits into waiting ovens. Lower right: Faithful protector of little tots rests comfortably beside his cosy Hodgson kennel.

Gone to the Dogs—$75,000,000 Of Business in United States

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The entire business of at least two Massachusetts firms, and a sizeable share of that of numerous others in New England, has gone to the "bow-wows!"

Nevertheless, these concerns are thriving—reaping a share of what amounts annually to approximately $75,000,000 worth of business in the United States.

Few persons think of dogs having a nose for business. Yet, the 12,000,000 masters and mistresses of various and sundry "woofs" and "wags" ranging all the way from snooty pedigreed ribbon-holders to lovable mongrel "mutts"—spend millions of dollars each year for everything from dog food and rubber bones to kennels and collars.

Food, of course, is the biggest item. Today, the annual expenditure for American-made canned food is about $60,000,000. Most of this is put up in the Middle West, where proximity to the stockyards means economy in packing.

However, the two Massachusetts firms in question are engaged exclusively in the turning out of dog foods—one, making the dry or biscuit type; the other delivering fresh-made meals. In addition, many New England firms find a profitable sideline in dog kennels, collars, leads, and harnesses, blankets, rubber bones and toys, wire brushes, and whatnot.

The Old Trusty Dog Food Company, of Needham Heights, Massachusetts, with a branch plant at Emeryville, California, annually turns out millions of pounds of puppy and dog biscuit—some in kibbled or broken-up form—which go to enthusiastic tail-waggers all over North and South America, and even to canine friends in Hawaii and the Philippines.

Twelve carefully selected ingredients are blended to make a balanced food for canine members of the family. Spring wheat flour, meat and bone scraps (all Government-inspected) are thoroughly mixed with soybean oil meal, dried milk products, and other food items in what resemble huge cement mixers. Each item is carefully weighed, and the dough, as it flows from the mixer, is rolled out, much as mother rolls out her biscuits at home.

Millions of pounds a year are shipped to dog owners, whose one word "biscuit," or even the rattling of the bag or box, immediately sends ears sharply forward and sets tails wagging everywhere.

Deliveries by the Canine Catering Company, of Brookline, are more limited in scope, being confined to the Greater Boston area. Yet, three times each week, smartly uniformed drivers of speedy trucks are greeted with joyous barks of hungry anticipation as they make their regular calls. Some 7,000 meals a week are delivered, much in the manner of daily milk deliveries. And every meal looks good enough to eat yourself—and it is.

In addition to food items, there comes the business of housing our canine friends. Many a hubby would feel elated to be relegated to some of the more pretentious "dog-houses," such as are turned out as a profitable by-product of the portable-house business of the E. F. Hodgson Company, of Dover, Mass.

In Worcester, the Graton & Knight Company finds dog leashes, collars, and harnesses a profitable sideline to its principal business of turning out leather belting for the wheels of industry. In fact, this company ranks today as one of the largest manufacturers of dog furnishings in the country.

It's surprising to total up what all these furnishings for one of man's best friends comprise. For, in addition to food and housing, there are wire fences for enclosures; blankets and sweaters for cooler days—even mittens and rubber boots for stormy weather; combs and brushes of every imaginable shape, size and material for keeping his nibs in smart appearance; baskets and beds for a good old snooze, some fitted with real stuffed mattresses, others with inflated rubber cushions; leather and chain leads and leashes for a daily airing; collars and harnesses to supplement these; and, when it comes to playtime, everything in the way of toys from rubber bones and rings to rubber cats and mice!

All for that pal who stands by, through thick and thin—whose cheery bark or warning growl each have a meaning of their own. It's a great business—this industry that's gone to the dogs.

Propaganda Franking Protest

A protest against a distribution of political propaganda under Congressional franking was voiced by the Life Insurance Advertisers Association in its meeting in Boston recently. By a unanimous vote, the Executive Committee was instructed to write members of the Congressional Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, urging an investigation of seeming abuse of the franking privilege by a small minority of members of Congress.

"Members of our organization, and other citizens, have been receiving a flood of excerpts from the Congressional Record under Congressional frank," said the letter to the Congressional committees. "The material, which opposes the announced foreign policy of the United States, and much of which is frankly anti-British in character, is printed at the expense of isolationist organizations and other groups, but is mailed at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States under the franking signatures of a handful of members of Congress who happen to oppose aid to Britain."

Police Courteously Forceful In Education of the Motorist

Into the second-day sessions of the twenty-eighth conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Plannng Boards today was brought the story of Providence's war upon highway casualties, where roads have been made the safest in New England, and highway safety is being "sold" to the motorists where it cannot be effectively "forced" upon them.

The story was told by Leslie Williams, Research Director of the Civic and Traffic Board of Providence, who told the several hundred assembled planners that the police force of his City had the chief essential for a traffic safety program, namely, something worth selling to the public.

He stated that by dint of hard work, Providence has acquired the other necessary factor for making highways safe, that is, officers trained in the rudiments of salesmanship and backed by a comprehensive understanding of what they are trying to do and how it is to be done.

Police Educational Tactics

How this knowledge of police tactics in behalf of safe roads is obtained provided the backbone of Mr. Williams' story, one that has proved a considerable part of the developed traffic safety technique that City authorities are talking about throughout the Nation. The first inkling of this technique is gained in Providence's outermost defenses . . . the police, where brusqueness and harsh criticism have given way to courtesy and forceful dignity.

The reason for this, according to Mr. Williams lies behind the scenes in Providence where men study the causes of accidents with the conviction that motorists can be educated rather than forced to do the right thing behind the wheel. Hence, officers have been trained to treat the driver as one with whom they must co-operate to win the goal of safety.

Thus, in Mr. Williams' city motorists have come to respect the uniform of the officer, a high degree of co-operation has been won, a smooth-working research department has been set up, the reckless driver been battled into a corner, and the City has gradually reduced its road fatality toll almost 100 per cent in the last 10 years.

Mayor Wants That Highway

High lighting the conference program last night, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin called for reconsideration of the central elevated highway around downtown Boston as one means of keeping the City solvent and attractive to new business and residents.

Declaring that the traffic situation in Boston is more acute than in any other city in the United States, the Mayor hoped that the Legislature would retract its recent decision to table the elevated highway measure and bring this vital link in the traffic system to completion.

He presented traffic figures to indicate the need for traffic improvements "of a broad and lasting nature." Since 1928, he said, the volume of traffic entering and leaving the Boston central cordon has increased 100 per cent. Traffic improvements, on the other hand, he added, have provided for only a fraction of this increased traffic.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today; warmer than yesterday. Highest temperature in the lower 80's. Fair tonight, cooler than last night. Sunday fair, not so humid; wind shifting to northwest.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness with occasional showers and warmer today; clearing and slightly cooler tonight. Mostly cloudy and cooler tomorrow followed by occasional light rains.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy today preceded by light rain and warmer; fair and slightly cooler tonight. Increasing cloudiness and slightly cooler tomorrow.

Maine: Rain in the east and north portions today, and mostly cloudy, preceded by occasional light rain in the southwest portion; clearing and slightly cooler tonight. Increasing cloudiness and cooler tomorrow.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh southwest winds today. Occasional rain with fair to good visibility.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh southwesterly winds over the north portion and gentle to moderate southerly winds over the south portion. Mostly cloudy today with showers in the central and north portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	66	New Orleans	78	65
Chicago	68	67	New York	71	70
Denver	42	40	Norfolk	73	70
Kansas City	62	59	Philadelphia	71	70
Los Angeles	58	57	St. Louis	72	69
Miami	82	77	San Francisco	57	50
Minneapolis	47	45	Washington	76	74

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 4.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:43 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:02 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 11:24 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 11:40 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:31 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:50 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Last evening of Open House Week at the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association. The building will be open until 10:30 p. m. Guests are invited to participate in programs, including gymnasium and swimming.

Last evening of the Hamid-Morton Shrine Circus for the benefit of needy children in Boston, under the auspices of Aleppo Temple. Among the features are the "Lone Rangers," the Wallendas' aerial act, clowns, and many others. At the Boston Garden, at 8:30 p. m. Tickets, 60, 85 cents, and $1. Children, 25 cents.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in the Universalist Church, Haverhill Street, between Lawrence and Jackson Streets, at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockland, in Rockland Opera House, Union and Church Streets, at 3:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, afternoon concert. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m. Open to the public.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Italian Paintings" by Miss Adlow, at 3 p. m.

Free public concerts by the Massachusetts WPA Music Project. The Medford WPA band, Murray Rochberg conducting, on the Mall, Boston Common, at 3 p. m. Public concert and evening parade of the 241st Coast Artillery, Battery C and Battery K, with the Salem WPA band, Camille Coppes conducting, at Fort Ruckman, Nahant, at 3 p. m. The Quincy WPA band, Charles Frank conducting, on the Mall, Boston Common, at 7 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Dance and Related Arts," illustrated with slides, by Grant Code. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public concert demonstrating the soprano voice, conducted by Theo S. Carreiro, teacher of voice and singing. Singers will include Frances Ray Dunlevy, lyric soprano; Elaine Foxon Wynn, dramatic soprano; Verna A. Owens, and Edith H. Longo, lyric-coloratura sopranos. Doris L. Dodd and Annetta McKinley-Schuerfield, accompanists. In the Lecture Hall, the Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Boston Ministers' Meeting. "The Importance of Russia in the World Crisis" will be discussed by Sherwood Eddy. In Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, at 11 a. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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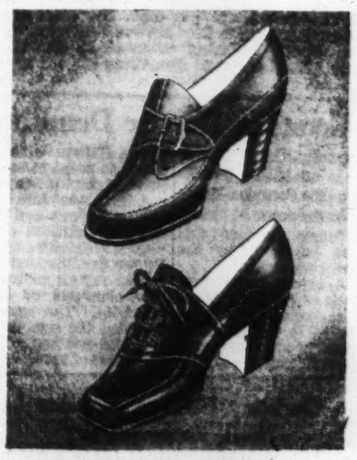

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Bar Pledges Full Support To Nation's Defense Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4—Having pledged the American Bar Association to give whole-hearted support to national defense efforts of the Nation, 3,200 members of that organization were enroute home today following a five-day national convention here.

In a convention that was dominated throughout by the subject of defenses, the Association selected Detroit for the next national convention which will convene Aug. 24, 1942.

After resolving to give every possible aid, both as barristers and private citizens, to our Government for the duration of the war emergency, the Association flatly rejected two anti-Roosevelt resolutions before adjournment. It likewise discarded a resolution that would have polled the Bar Association members on whether they wished this country to engage in the present war.

Sympathy for France

A resolution offered by James W. Ryan of New York, calling for freeing the United States from restrictions of the Neutrality Act, was not acted upon by the convention. It was referred to the Section on International and Comparative Law.

The Association recalled the enjoyable convention held in Paris, 17 years ago. The Association by resolution recorded its deepest sympathy for the distressing conditions now afflicting the Paris Bar. The American Bar Association expressed confidence that the Paris Bar once more will emerge triumphantly from its time of adversity.

As a step toward creating greater hemispheric solidarity, the Association was authorized to affiliate with, and to foster, the organization of an Inter-American Bar Association embracing the North and South American Republics. The Association approved action of the Junior Bar Conference in inviting the creation of a Junior Bar Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association.

The Association adopted a resolution saying: "The subordination of any branch of our constituted form of government to any other branch is destructive to our constitutional form of government, and it is resolved that the American Bar Association reaffirm its unalterable faith in the balanced form of government as established by the Constitution of the United States—namely, a legislative, an executive and a judicial branch, each independent of the others and no one dominated by either of the others."

The organized bar in convention called upon the public for full cooperation in fighting unauthorized practice of law by laymen and unscrupulous lawyers. Edwin M. Otterbourg of New York, headed a committee that reported: "The public, more than the lawyers, suffers injury from unauthorized practice of law. Every man is entitled to receive legal advice when needed, by men skilled in law, qualified by character, sworn to maintain a high standard of professional ethics and subject to the control and discipline of the court."

Problems of Lawyers

Among problems confronting the law profession are the growing proclivity to compromise differences instead of taking them to trial for a jury to compromise; the dearth starting of new enterprises and small businesses that require lawyers; and the handling of tax matters by accountants.

While not officially a part of the American Bar Association, the National Association of Women Lawyers met in conjunction with the convention. The Association of Women Lawyers has 1,000 members in 21 states, Mexico, and Canada. As a direct result of organization they point to the fact that there are some 300 women lawyers emloyed by the various departments of the Federal Government.

Walter P. Armstrong, the new President of the American Bar Association, said the members were pleased with the arrangements and hospitality afforded their convention in the Hoosier Capital.

Engineering Fraternity Adds Four Chapters

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (AP)—The 40th annual convention of Tau Beta Pi, national honorary engineering fraternity, yesterday granted charters to four new chapters at Northeastern University, Boston; Clarkson Institute of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.; Newark College of Engineering, Newark, N. J.; and Northwestern Institute of Technology, Evanston, Ill. The additions brought the fraternity's number of chapters to 76.

The convention selected the University of Colorado for next year's gathering and re-elected the present Executive Council for a third term of three years. Heading the Council is C. H. Spencer of Washington. L. T. Monson, Los Angeles, editor of the Bent, Official publication of the fraternity, for the past 14 years, was renamed for a one-year term.

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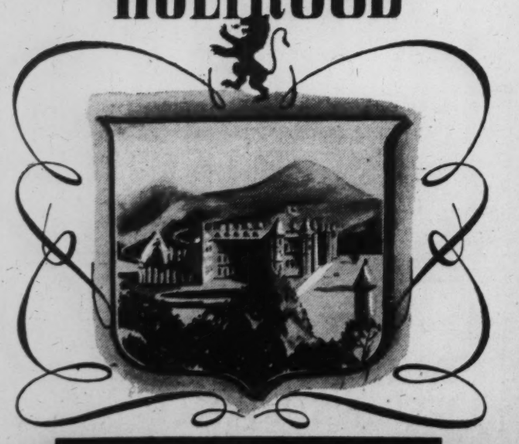
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Meeting South America in Its Own Language

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Glimpses in Connection With Study of Spanish

At Simmons College a seminar is shown under direction of Prof. Edith F. Helman, who has spent much time in Spain and flew to South America for an extended stay last year. Blanche de Puy (lower center), Wellesley senior and honors student in Spanish, went to Mexico last summer. The books are a few samples of the excellent texts being published in response to the growing demand for Spanish and Portuguese.

Study of Iberian Tongues Now Very Popular

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's no longer "Oui, Monsieur" or "Ja, Herr Vogel," but rather "Si, Señor," in the language classes of Boston where Spanish is sweeping to outstanding popularity.

Simmons College has nearly doubled its Spanish registration this autumn, building on carefully laid foundations.

Wellesley, emphasizing that interest in things Pan American is not new on the campus beside Lake Waban, adds up its registration figures and comes out with these revealing totals:

1939-40—Spanish students: 182.
1940-41—Spanish students: 238.
1941-42 — (preliminary count): 360.

The men's colleges report equivalent interest.

M. I. T., responding to demands among engineering students, is inaugurating its first course in second-year Spanish. The elementary course is being repeated in the second semester, also as an innovation.

Popularity Up at Harvard

Harvard's Spanish courses total 317 students for the semester just opening, compared with 271 a year ago. In the undergraduate classes the gain is especially high, from 241 to 304.

Even more striking rises in Spanish and Portuguese are taking place at the Boston branch, Berlitz School of Languages. No less than 7-to-1 is the ratio given for Spanish and Portuguese, compared with the next most popular language. A similar phenomenon is reported from other Berlitz branches throughout the United States.

Why this interest in the Iberian languages? A few years ago only Texas, Arizona, California, and a few other States near Mexica paid much attention to Spanish.

Answers given by the students themselves show how alert and wide-ranging is the interest of North American youth in South America.

South America the Magnet

Very few are looking toward Spain and Portugal. Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, rather than Madrid and Lisbon, attract.

Ruth L. Johnson, Simmons '44, wants to know "something of the people and language of South America, about which I know so little." She adds: "I also feel that there is a field in business for girls who have some familiarity with the Spanish language now that Pan Americanism is such an important factor in world affairs."

The "temporary halt" in European civilization is another representative reason for studying Spanish, as given by Constance Leighton, Simmons '44.

Musical qualities of Spanish attract Barbara Goldenberg, Simmons sophomore, who says: "I study Spanish simply because I enjoy it."

Long before the current upsurge of interest in South America, Blanche de Puy of Pittsburgh began her study of Spanish, now being completed for honors in the senior year at Wellesley.

In Mexico last summer, Miss de Puy carried on field observation for her honors paper on "The Reflection of Social Conditions in Modern Mexican Novels."

Means to Better Relations

Like most of the students questioned, Miss de Puy looks beyond college toward making a practical use of her Spanish and her deeper understanding of Latin America. Either business or journalism interests her, and her fluent command of Spanish, after several years of study in school and college, is an asset.

In addition to the engineering interest in South America, shown in both directions at Tech, where there are always a number of students from below the Rio Grande, men's colleges attribute the new interest in Spanish to a number of factors.

Fills a Defense Need

National and hemisphere defense, as well as trade, account for most of the interest. Consulates and embassies in South America are being strengthened. Their volume of work has increased tremendously in recent months. Spanish-speaking officers are in demand.

Aviators, naval officers, and other defense officials are finding Spanish and Portuguese necessary in many instances. Charles F. Berlitz, grandson of the school's founder and head of the Boston branch, began giving Spanish lessons to flying cadets at East Boston Airport. The work has now expanded across the Nation until plans are under way by the WPA for instruction of between 15,000 and 20,000 Army pilots, and more than 5,000 naval fliers.

Although it is evident that some of the interest in South America, and opportunities there, are magnified under present emergency conditions, there is likely to be a growing trend toward solidarity within the Western Hemisphere.

College and school students in New England evidently intend to be abreast of the trend.

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OVER-NIGHT AND WEEK-END GUESTS

American Women's Unit in Cuba Reports Arrival of All Goods Sent to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—The American Volunteer Unit, which works in connection with the British Ladies Committee, to make garments to be shipped to England, has just completed its first year of work and has issued a report of the number of garments, knitted goods, and other items shipped overseas. As each shipment so far has been acknowledged, it is a satisfaction to know that none have been sent to the bottom of the Atlantic.

Mrs. George S. Messersmith, wife of the American Ambassador to Cuba, is the Honorary Chairman of the Unit and is an active worker. Mrs. Coert du Bois, wife of the retiring Consul General, was Chairman throughout the year; Mrs. Thomas M. Findlay is Co-Chairman, Mrs. Charles Monroe is Treasurer, and Mrs. H. B. Harper is Secretary of the Unit.

Meetings are now held on the second floor of the Hotel Nacional and the rooms are open three days a week for sewing under the direction of Mrs. Rolando Martinez (Mina Fairbanks); for knitting, Mrs. Sydney O'Donoghue, wife of the Second Secretary of the American Embassy; cutting, Mrs. William Meyer; and surgical dressings, Mrs. William P. Bryant.

A total of $5,218 was collected in monthly dues from 300 members and voluntary contributions, most of which has been laid out in purchasing materials, cotton, flannel, and woolen; 4,338 hospital and refugee garments, such as night shirts, pajamas, dresses and children's clothing including 50 complete layettes, have been prepared; the Unit has knitted 849 articles, such as sweaters, socks, scarfs, afghans, and helmets.

The entire American colony is working for war relief, and the Woman's Club, the largest woman's organization in Cuba, is devoting one Monday every month to war relief work.

President Studies U. S. Health

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Declaring that the physical condition of the American people was rather alarming as disclosed by examination of selectees, President Roosevelt asserted yesterday he was so worried about the problem that he had ordered a survey made.

He said he would try to have ready for his next press conference Oct. 7 what he called some of the amazing and disturbing figures on the health of the people as shown by a breakdown of the percentage of selectees turned down because of poor physical condition.

Some data already is available. Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, Chief of the Selective Service System's Medical Division, discussing the need of a nationwide health improvement drive, has reported that preliminary reports showed that only about half those called were physically and mentally fit for general military service.

Asked whether the survey now being made took into account relatively high physical requirements for selectees, Mr. Roosevelt said these standards were high in some respects but in others were a good deal lower than in normal times.

Addressing the District of Columbia Medical Society, Colonel Rowntree said that the principal cause for rejection of draftees by both local boards and Army induction stations is defective teeth, accounting for 20.9 per cent of the rejections.

"The present national emergency gives to medicine what it has always asked for—namely, compulsory physical examinations," Colonel Rowntree said. "These examinations show the actual need for physical betterment of the Nation so that this emergency in reality constitutes medicine's golden opportunity."

Florida's Music Credits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—An innovation was added to Jacksonville's High School system this year, giving credit for applied music in piano, voice, and violin studied with private teachers. This was made possible through the authority of the Florida State Department of Public Instruction.

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U. S. Is Called 'Last Hope' Of World Against Naziism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The United States stands as the last hope for a "trembling, suffering humanity" threatened by enslavement by the German military machine, in the opinion of Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and today a leader of the anti-Fascist movement.

"In the Middle Ages, writers and theologians sometimes tried to build what they called 'The City of God,'" Count Sforza recalls in an article in the October issue of International Conciliation, out today. "But you Americans, you alone can provide this marvelous building of tomorrow which has been called 'The City of Man,' where all the ideals, all the beauty, all the best in the world can find realization and crystallization in your America—even the best of Italian ideals. It is because I hope that America is going to become 'The City of Man' of the free world of tomorrow that I dare to tell you what I deeply feel to be the truth.

Count Sforza declares that the worst enemy of America today is "complacency," refuting statements that if Germany does become master of Europe, this country will have at its disposal the entire Western Hemisphere.

"Do not believe for one minute that on the day that the German Reich becomes master of Europe you Americans will have an ounce of prestige in Latin-America?" he continues. "It would be better to go there with a Portuguese or Bulgarian passport than with a Washington passport."

Count Sforza reveals that he talked with Premier Daladier of France two or three days before the Nazi invasion of Poland, telling him that the Italian people would, with a word from France, revolt against Mussolini, who, they felt, was taking them into war against France. He says M. Daladier replied in the negative to his appeal for aid on the ground that it might appear as an "ideologic war."

"I knew at once that Daladier was lost and that France was lost," he writes. "She was lost if she refused to admit the dictators were waging an 'ideologic war.' She was destroying her best trump card, the card of freedom."

Deficits for Germany in Russia Seen in Foreign Policy Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—That Nazi Germany faces a more serious situation in Russia than appears on the surface is the inference of an analytical survey of the eastern war front by John C. de Wilde of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association, made public here today. Mr. de Wilde sees both Germany and Russia facing grave difficulties.

"Even if Germany continues to be successful in the war on Russia, it has no assurance that it can compel the Soviet Union to cease fighting or that it will be able to capitalize on the industries and natural resources of the conquered territories," Mr. de Wilde holds. "Although the loss of the Ukraine would undoubtedly be a serious blow to the U. S. S. R., the newer industrial regions in the Urals and Asia could continue to supply a Soviet Army on a modest scale. . . .

Time for Development

"Up to the present, Germany has conquered a vast area in Europe without acquiring large new sources of foodstuffs and raw materials. After exhausting available supplies in occupied countries, the Reich has generally fallen heir to deficits, since most of the overpopulated European Continent has depended on overseas trade for part of its food and raw materials.

"Although Germany is now conquering a country with enormous natural resources, it may be a long time before this wealth can be effectively utilized to strengthen the Nazi war machine."

Mr. de Wilde recalls that German experience with the Ukraine in 1918 indicates that a large army of occupation may be necessary to overcome passive resistance and that the "scorched earth" policy followed by the Soviet armies will necessitate extensive reconstruction and repairs.

"Meanwhile," he continues, "Germany itself has become poorer instead of richer. It is entering the third winter of war with decreased food supplies. The reduction in the meat rations made effective this summer must be continued and the rationing of potatoes, the chief German staple, may have to be inaugurated. The dearth of textile raw materials is likely to bring further curtailment in clothing allowances.

Allies Need Quick Results

"The German people, however, may bear these sacrifices willingly so long as they remain convinced of their ability, in the long run, to capitalize on the potentialities of European Russia. For this reason it is all the more important that Britain and the United States do everything possible to accelerate their war effort now, if they want to defeat Hitler, Time may no longer work to the advantage of the British and their Allies."

Mr. de Wilde at the same time found little optimism in the Soviet military situation, particularly because of German successes in Southern Russia. He held that with the fall of Leningrad which he said was "only a matter of time," Kronstadt, the only remaining naval base which can supply the Russian fleet operating in the Baltic Sea, would probably fall. This, he added, would leave German armies free to make an eastward drive toward Moscow.

Bache Art Treasures On View Again Oct. 14

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The Bache art collection, given to New York State by Jules Bache, financier, in 1937 and which contains many rare paintings, sculpture, tapestries, furniture, porcelains, and enamels, will reopen for the fall season on Oct. 14, Mary D. Benson, Curator, announced today.

Admission to the collection, housed in Mr. Bache's one-time residence at 814 Fifth Avenue, is by card, which may be obtained free of charge by writing to Mrs. Benson.

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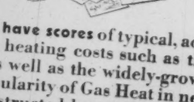
And Mr. D. in Waban. A typical larger house, *not* insulated—7 rooms and one bath. His last season's Gas Heating bill was $162.08—but this season, for the same use of gas, *it will be only $145.66.*



We have scores of typical, actual gas heating costs such as these—as well as the widely-growing popularity of Gas Heat in newly constructed homes—to demonstrate that now *you* can easily afford to enjoy the best.

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IS YOUR QUICK, CLEAN ECONOMICAL SERVANT

News of Boston and New England—From Connecticut to Maine

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, Oct. 6

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Oct. 6

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 17.73mc-25.0m)

6 p. m.—Spanish lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.78mc-25.6m)

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Howard Rope, songs; Matinee in Rhythm; Tune Time.
5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Deep River Boys; The Band Played On.
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Reflections in Rhythm.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody time; music for the Americas.
9:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; classical concert.
11 p. m.—News in English; Notre Dame-Univ. of Indiana football game.

For Sunday, Oct. 5
(Eastern Standard Time)

2 p. m.—Norwegian Good-Will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3 p. m.—Albanian Good-will program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-will Program.
4 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Music.
5 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Fantasy in Melody; Fiesta.
5:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; Graziella Parraga Musical Interlude; Tapestry Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News Room of the Air; WBOS Sports Page of the Air.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer and Ramin, pianists; "Musical Courier"; Glenn Miller's Sunset Serenade.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Orchestra; Sweet and Rhythmic.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; The Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m. Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Dance Tunes. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—10:05 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.72 meg., 16.8 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista. TGWA, 6.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

For Sunday, October 5

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Organ Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:35 p. m.—Music. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"Toccata and Fugue," Johann Sebastian Bach; Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Opus 64, Tchaikovsky, TGWA, 6.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.72 meg., 16.8 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed

For Sunday, Oct. 5

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW 11.79mc (25.4m) and 17.74mc (14.9m), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW 6.04mc (49.6m) and 11.79mc (25.4m), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Oct. 5

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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You should see it! Nothing like it anywhere Amazing!

"The Most Modern Youth Center in the Country"

The "New" YMCA
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BOSTON, MASS.
OPEN HOUSE ALL THIS WEEK

American Journalism Viewed As Now in Its 'Golden Age'

Future historians probably will regard the present era as "the golden age of American journalism, Dr. Max R. Grossman of Boston University today told journalism students in an informal observance of National Newspaper week.

Despite certain "discernible and easily corrected weaknesses," the Nation's press never has been "so wide awake, so intelligently directed, so expertly staffed," Dr. Grossman, head of the B. U. department of journalism, declared.

He pointed to the "battery of expert, highly-trained interpretive reporters" maintained by "post-war newspapers" as evidence of their high quality.

Dr. Grossman said that during the past 100 years the newspaper has completed an editorial cycle. A century ago, the editor and the editorial page were all-important to the readers, he declared. Between 1900 and 1920, the news—straightforward, factual accounting—was regarded as all-important, and since 1920, the swing has been back to interpretation, he said.

The reader's "hunger for editorial interpretation" is shown in the popularity of contemporary columnists, Dr. Grossman pointed out, adding that many newspapers have surrendered their editorial prerogatives to these colmunists.

He urged papers to drop from their mastheads political designations such as "Democratic" and "Republican," asserting that the terms are "meaningless" in 1941. "Independent Democratic" and "Independent Republican" are "weasel designations" which are merely "humorous," he said.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15 "Man I Married"; sk.	Piano Trio	Weather Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Bright Horizons"	News; Weather	News Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Tone Pictures"		"Melody Market"	
9:00 The World Today	"European Situation"	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	Orchestral program
9:15 "From the Organ Loft," J. Mattfeld.	Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious Service
9:30 "Gypsy Caravan"		"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious Service
9:45		"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob, children's program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:15 Church of the Air.	"Fantasy in Melody"	"Thrills and Romance"	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Xylophone soloist	"Musical Album"	Service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
10:45 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet		Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:00 News; Library of Congress Concert; Budapest String Quartet	News; Musicale	Music; String Orchestra; Milton Shrednik, cond.	Church Service	
11:15	"Hidden History";	"Sunday Down Beat"	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:30	"Ridin' the Range"	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Church Service	
11:45	Weather; Musicale		Tremont Temple Service	
12:00 Country Journal,	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service		
12:15 Geo. Ade, speaker	"I'm an American"	Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	
12:30 News; Weather	Music Hall; String Symphony; Erno Rapee	Emma Otero, soprano	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:45 Piano Parade		"Far East"; Upton Close	"Italian Melodies"	"Excursions in Science"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall; String Symphony; Erno Rapee	Religious program	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A World in Fantasy"
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano		Religious program	News Service	
1:30 American Museum	News Room of the Air	"World Is Yours" drama;	World Series Baseball	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby Dasofsky's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg, baritone
1:45 Natural History	News Room of the Air	"Historical Gems"	Game	
2:00 Spirit of '41		"WBAL Salute"; Charles	World Series Baseball	
2:15 Spirit of '41	"Wake Up, America"; Open Forum, Guests, Fred G. Clark, Moderator	Dant's Orch.; vocalists.	Game	
2:30 The World Today		Round Table Discussion	World Series Baseball	"Just Quote Me"; verse and concert music
2:45 The World Today		Round Table Discussion	Game	Christian Science Program; talk; music
3:00 Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow, conductor	Joseph Marais' African music	Baritone; orchestra	World Series Baseball	
3:15		H. V. Kaltenborn	Game	
3:30	Admiral Byrd "Trek";	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	World Series Baseball	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	Treasury House; talks	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Game	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 Mayor Tobin, Natalie H. Hammond	News; Music	Harpsichordist, soloist	World Series Game	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:15 Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.; J. Arvisu	Tony Wons	Network Program		
4:30	World's Most Honored Music	"The Shadow" drama	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Songs of the Range"
4:45		"The Shadow" drama	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Bert Hirsch, violinist
5:00 Family Hour: D. Taylor; G. Swarthout; R. Graham	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; comedy drama;	"I Hear America Singing"	"Uncle Bill"; talk
5:15	Olivio Santoro, yodeler		"I Hear America Singing"	"Uncle Bill"; talk
5:30	Wheeling Steelmakers; variety show	Comedy Drama		
5:45 Wm. Shirer's news		Comedy Drama		
6:00 Ed Sullivan; guests; popular music	Music for Listening	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	Dance Orchestra	
6:15 "Melody Ranch"; Gene Autry; "Dear	Music for Listening		Walt Disney Program	Boston Pops Orchestra
6:30	Sports; Music	News Service	"Variations"	Recordings
6:45	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt		"Variations"	Religious program
7:00 Mom'ts sketch	News; Music	"Double or Nothing";		Religious program
7:15 Headlines, Bylines	National Vespers	guest, Frank Forrest;	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"; drama	News; Music
7:30 Guild Theater;	National Vespers	"Adventures of Bulldog		"Pincle Bill"; talk
7:45 'Strawberry Blonde'	Captain Flagg and Sergeant Quirt	Drummond"; drama		Religious program
8:00 Helen Hayes Theater; "Jane Eyre"	Jack Benny, M. Livingstone, "Rochester"; Bandwagon	Studio Program		Religious program
8:15		Studio Program		Religious program
8:30 Crime drama and	Religious Program	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service	"Defense Varieties"; Al Sarita's Orchestra
8:45 jury; E. Davis	Religious Program		"Invitation to Waltz"	Central Baptist Church
9:00 Sunday Evening	Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch	Edgar Bergen; guest; comedy; orchestra		of Quincy; Rev. Frank
9:15 Hour; Sir Thomas	Walter Winchell	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	American Forum	C. Hageman
9:30 Beecham, Cond.;	"The Parker Family"		American Forum	Central Baptist Church
9:45 Dorothy Maynor	"Dear John"; drama	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Gabriel Heatter, news	We Believe in Our Community"
10:00	First Piano Quartet	American Album of Familiar Music	Sports Matinee	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:15 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director		Sports Matinee	
10:30 News; Talk	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest soloist	Sports Matinee	
10:45 J. Sears Presents.		'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.	Sports Matinee	
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Defense Talk	George Harris' Orchestra
11:15 Blue Barron's Or.	Weather; "Music You Want"; recordings	Local news; Weather	"The Moon Hangs Low";	George Harris' Orchestra
11:30 B. Goodman's Orch.		Francis Craig's Serenade	Marshall Dane, reading	We Believe in Our Community"
11:45 B. Goodman's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	W. Willkie, W. Knudsen, Mayor La Guardia	"Answering You"; British Govt. Officials Program

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"; sk.	Music; News	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Stories; Music	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Judy and Jane	"Musical Holdup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		Drama	Italian Melodies	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Mood Reverie"	Musical Mailbox with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs.
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Tango orchestra
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Dance Orchestra	Organ and vocalist
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Musical Interlude	Sports and Music
3:15 Defense talk	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "About Us"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Johnson Family"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Round the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organist
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"		Comic Page Club
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabonds; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Frank Ryan, sports.	Five Star News
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	William M. Hoar
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	"Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news	Male Quartet
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Concert Miniatures	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs.	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"Salute" program
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	State House Topics
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Margaret Speaks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	Singing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz		"Sky Over Britain"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
8:45	"True or False"; quiz		Glen Gray's Orchestra	Civilian Defense Program
9:00 "Radio Theater";	Front Line Headlines;	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Tillman Tells
9:15 Irene Dunn, Don	"Meet the Band";		Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 Ameche, Joe	"For America We Sing"	That Brewster Boy"; dramatic serial	Colonial News Service	
9:45 Hall; "Unfinished Business"	"For America We Sing"		Raymond Gram Swing	
10:00 Orson Welles and	Nat'l Rep. Club Dinner; Speaker, Lord Halifax	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Mary Small, songs; orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:15 Mercury Theater				
10:30 Civilian Defense				
10:45 News; Sports	Aloha Land			
11:00 Weather; Music	Ted Steele's Music			
11:15 Masterworks	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Five Star News
11:30 Music; network	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Dance Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from London, Arthur Mann	Roly Rogers' Orchestra

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Opera House—
"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crewes, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Viva O'Brien," musical comedy with Chester Hall, Clark Robinson and John Hickey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5:05, 8:05. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Walter Brennan. 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Free and Easy," Robert Cumming and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. "Carmen Amaya." 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 3:50, 6:55, 8:55. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"Laddie," Tim Holt. 2:40, 5:35, 8:15. "The Bride Came C. O. D." 1, 4:05, 6:45, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power, Betty Grable. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:20.

Modern—
"Hold Back the Dawn." 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President." 9:48 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 9:30, 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25, 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Walter Brennan. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "Free and Easy," Robert Cumming and Ruth Hussey. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:20, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:15, 6:40, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Your Last Act," "Music Quiz," "Travel Farm," "Proof of the Pudding," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Ted Lewis and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix
"People of Tobacco Road," "Pete Smith Comedy," "Radio City," "What's La-crosse?" "Haiti," "Barrymore at Home," "Disney cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Pittsburgh Kid," 9:40 a. m., 12:53, 4:06, 7, 10. "Algiers," Charles Boyer. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "White Woman," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "The Getaway," Charles Winninger. 2 and 8.
Regent: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeline Carroll. "Knockout," A. Kennedy. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:30, 9:49. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise. 1:30, 5:08, 8:08. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:47, 6:47, 9:47.
Cleveland: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Wayne Morris and Jane Wyman. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "The Bride Wore Crutches." Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Reluctant Dragon." 2 and 8.
University: "Buggles of Red Gap." 6:40, 10:10. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sweetheart of the Navy," E. Linden and Cecilia Parker. "23½ Hours' Leave," James Ellison. 2 Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 12:30, 3:44, 6:42, 9:40. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:57, 5:11, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestor: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Wide Open Town," Hopalong Cassidy. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 3:22, 8:23, 9:24.
Strand: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.

FRANKLIN — Franklin: "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 2:07, 7:52. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery and Virginia Weidler. 3:28, 9:13.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Aloma of the Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Sweetheart of the Navy," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:15 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "I'll Wait for You." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Moon Over Miami," Alice Faye, Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "Rames," David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sis Hopkins," Bob Crosby and Judy Canova. Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 2:10, 6:30, 9:54.

Alien Too Busy Aiding Others To Register Himself

Salem Elias, north end Armenian, yesterday found it doesn't always pay to forget one's self in another's trouble.

Mr. Elias pleaded guilty of violating the Alien Registration Act by failing to register as an alien and be fingerprinted.

He told the Federal District Judge Francis J. W. Ford who sentenced him to 30 days, that he had been so busy helping his fellow countrymen to become citizens of the United States he had forgotten to register, as well as forgetting to become a citizen, himself.

Here are Stirring Symphonies on VICTOR RED SEAL RECORDS

SPECIAL *Gift* OFFER!

The makers of Victor Records are celebrating the greatest year in their history with this sensational *gift offer* on two great Victor Red Seal Records, No. 18220 and No. 13830.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

War Work Wins Precedence By Stoneham Woman's Club

Emphasis on war relief work which will characterize the program of the Stoneham Woman's Club this year, will also mark its first meeting according to Mrs. H. Stanley Kinsley, the president.

A fashion show of children's garments made by the club members during the summer, will be presented as a feature of the afternoon session Oct. 14, which officially opens the club year. The regular monthly meetings are held at American Legion Hall.

Mrs. Frank Simons is Chairman of the War Relief Committee which began its activities last season and has continued them throughout the summer months. To raise funds for its work this autumn, she opened the grounds of her home, 19 Everett Street, for a benefit luncheon sponsored by her Committee Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Walter H. Woods, Massachusetts State Chariman of War Relief for the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, was a guest at the luncheon and will be at the opening meeting of the club.

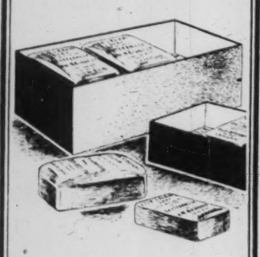
Last year the Stoneham women not only made children's garments for the British War Relief Society but also contributed $100 toward the fund for a mobile kitchen for Britain and joined in the work of the production unit of the Stoneham Red Cross Chapter. Mrs. Walter W. Johnson, who is federation Secretary of the Club, is Chairman of this unit. It is open to all women of the community and they meet in the Town Hall once a week.

Mrs. Johnson was also on Mrs. Simons' Committee, other members of which are Mrs. C. W. Houghton, Mrs. A. G. Van Buren, Mrs. S. W. Jahnke, Mrs. G. P. Kendall and Mrs. C. H. Severance.

Officers serving this year with Mrs. Kinsley in the Stoneham Club are Mrs. Emil W. Schaefer, vice-president; Mrs. Norman Houghton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Marsena R. Kirkpatrick, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Kendall, treasurer and Mrs. Johnson, Federation Secretary; Mrs. Kenneth Davis, Program Chairman.

Britain continues to deliver the goods!

D. and W. Gibbs Cold Cream Soap

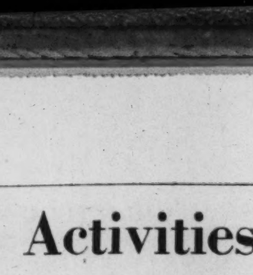


A fine superfatted cold cream soap. Made in Great Britain expressly for Stearns by D. and W. Gibbs Ltd., London, by appointment to his late Majesty King George V. Ordered early last Fall the shipment has at last arrived, despite repeated bombings of the Gibbs plant. By sheer coincidence, bombs hit the particular spot where this order was in work, on several occasions, the last time when the order had been partly packed, ready for shipment. Street floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

toilet size:
box of 6 cakes, **$1.25**
or by the cake, **21¢**

bath size:
box of 6 cakes, **$2.00**
or by the cake, **35¢**

Stearns
BOSTON



"Berkeley Square"

$6.50

Our exclusive "Berkeley Square" is the spirit of youth moulded in leather. It is hand-turned, supple, soft as butter, and as comfortable as a bedroom slipper. In smooth calf, bucko calf, alligator-grain calf. Shoe Salon, second floor.

Mail and telephone orders filled

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for the woman five-feet-five or under

dresses with brief boleros are slenderizing

From a large group of dresses in specialized sizes, scientifically proportioned through shoulders, hips, and bust to fit correctly the shorter woman, we have chosen for a sketch a flattering bolero in black grapetone or grackle blue rayon crepe with sparkling beads at neck and shoulders. The separate bolero is slenderizing, and covers a dress with nice detailing on the shoulders. The value of Stearns dresses lies in their quality fabrics, correct fit, and superior workmanship.

Fourth Floor

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Organizations Group Gets Busy

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Federation Opening Season

Committees of the Boston City Federation of Organizations met yesterday at the call of the President, Mrs. C. J. Cook of Jamaica Plain, to discuss their work for the year. Mrs. Cook (standing) is shown with Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin (seated), wife of the Mayor of Boston and a member of the Community Service Committee. This group, of which Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon is Chairman, has been responsible for furnishing three rooms in the Hostess House at Fort Devens during the summer. A trip to the fort will be made by members of the committee Oct. 20, Mrs. Scanlon announces.

Library Certification Plan Largely Work of Boston Woman

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Clubs Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Edith Guerrier, "graduated, not retired" after 40 years of public service, is carrying on "post-graduate" work that is tending to raise steadily the standards in the librarian's profession throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Miss Guerrier is chairman of the Standards Committee of the Massachusetts Library Association which has charge of the Association's voluntary certification plan for librarians. This plan, accepted by the Association in 1940, is one which she has long been interested in seeing established to raise the standards of library administration. It provides ratings in four grades, depending on training, experience, and the size of the library. Application for the certificate is made voluntarily and already between 350 and 400 librarians have applied.

For Grade A, the librarian must have been graduated from a four-year college course, must have had two years of library school training, plus two years' administrative experience or five years as full-time library assistant or the following alternative qualifications:

College graduation, one year of library school, plus four years' administrative experience or seven years as full-time library assistant; or

College graduation, including one year library school, plus five years' administrative experience or eight years as full-time library experience; or

The holding of a Grade B certificate for five years while in full-time library service, or ten years' administrative experience or 15 years as full-time library assistant.

The qualifications for Grades B, C and D are not so high but they uniformly start with college graduation, substituting for it only long experience as full-time library assistant.

High school graduation is not sufficient as preparation for library work, says Miss Guerrier. It is a profession and not something that can be easily taken over by an untrained person. The librarian, she says, must know books and people and the profession is one for which she believes women are peculiarly well fitted.

"It is one of the few professions," says Miss Guerrier, "in which the qualifications of the educated woman fit her in preference to a man. She seems to have more capacity for taking pains, more tolerance and patience and people will talk to her more freely than to a man."

Miss Guerrier, at the time of her "graduation" from library service was supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library system, a post she had held since 1922. In these branches all of the librarians and a majority of the workers are women, she says.

From 1919 to 1922 she was supervisor of circulation in the Boston Public Library and, previous to that, from January to September of 1919, had been director of the National Library Service of the Department of the Interior. In her recently published book, "We Pledged Allegiance," she gives the story of her work for the United States Food Administration in Washington in 1918, when she helped the libraries of the country, great and small, to do their part in making the Nation's food-saving program function effectively. Under her leadership, librarians became familiar with modern publicity methods and their advertising of books, pamphlets and recipes in connection with the food conservation plan enlisted the co-operation of millions of American housewives, eager to do their bit in helping "Food to Win the War."

The library, says Miss Guerrier, is the most democratic institution in the world today and the librarian must be without politics and without prejudice in her administration of it.

Boston Pen Women Plan for Luncheon

Wednesday, Oct. 22, is the date announced for the annual luncheon given by the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women for visiting authors represented in the Boston Book Fair. The luncheon, which will be held at the Women's Republican Club, will mark the official opening of the season for the Boston Pen Women.

Mrs. James M. Linscott of Boston is president of the local branch of the League. Other officers include Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Vice-President; Mrs. Delphine Dunn, of Boston, Recording Secretary; Miss Pauline Holmes, of Watertown, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Etta M. Graves, of Boston, Treasurer; Mrs. Dorothy Burnham Eaton, of Newtonville, Registrar; Mrs. Irene H. Burnham, of Boston, Historian, and Mrs. C. Antoinette Wood, of Brookline, Parliamentarian.

Committee chairmen announced by the president are: Miss Marion Dougherty, of Cambridge, art; Mrs. Perley E. Barbour, of Quincy, drama; Miss Harriet A. Johnson, of Quincy, music; Miss Clara Endicott Sears, of Boston, honorary president of the branch, chairman of poetry; Mrs. Harriet Warner, of Brookline, publicity; Mrs. Marcia Graves Loring of Wellesley, radio, and Mrs. Polly de Steiguer Crummett of Newtonville, membership.

Art Museum Adds to Prints By Japanese

Japanese prints of the Ukiyoé School, presented to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, by William S. and John T. Spaulding have recently been installed in the Asiatic Department. They increase the number of prints to more than 6,000, representing the works of some 120 artists and available for study, by permission.

The Spaulding collection began during a tour of Japan in 1909. A large number of masterpieces included in it belonged at one time to such connoisseurs as Prof. Ernest Fenollosa, Dr. J. Clarence Webster, Baron Sumitomo, Frederick W. Gookin and Frank Lloyd Wright.

While presented to the Museum in 1922 the collection has only recently been permanently transferred. It contains works by all the important artists of the "golden" period and, among the primitives, works of such great artists as Moronobu, Kiyonobu, Kiyomasu, Masanobu, Toyonobu and Kiyomitsu.

Newfoundland Newsprint

Newfoundland is now marketing a larger proportion of newsprint in the United States, the Department of Commerce reported.

Hub's 'B. and P. W.' Club Opening Thursday

Coincidental with the observance of Business Women's Week by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will be the opening meeting of the "Boston B. and P. W." next Thursday night at 6 o'clock at the Twentieth Century Club.

Miss Elizabeth M. Curry, a Boston attorney, who is the new President of the Club, will preside at the meeting, the program for which will be an Institute for Democracy with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as the chief speaker. "Democracy in Our Town" will be his subject.

Business Women's Week, Oct. 5 to 11, will be observed throughout the Nation by the 75,000 members of the National Federation. Mrs. Sophie Davis is Chairman of the committee for the Boston Club's observance. For the past 14 years, this week has been set aside annually for recognition of the contribution business and professional women have made to the welfare of their Country. Coming in October, it marks the launching of the Club's winter work on the theme, "Strengthen Democracy for Defense."

President Roosevelt, in a letter to Dr. Minnie L. Maffet, the National President, gave his official indorsement to the week. In letters to Miss Viola Manseau, president of the State Federation and to Mrs. Davis, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall also commends the observance.

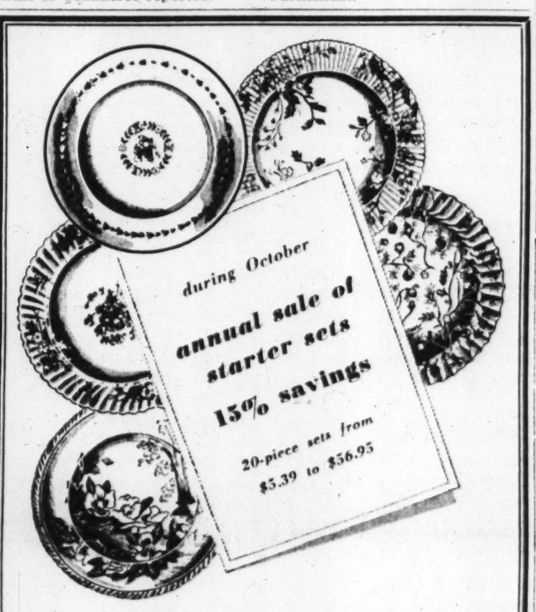
In his message to the Boston Club the Governor says: "Massachusetts is all-out in its effort to aid our national defense program. Women can and must play a vital part in such a total endeavor. No group can be better suited for leadership than the business women of America. I heartily commend the purpose to which the National Federation of Business and Professional Women is this year dedicating National Business Women's Week October 5 through 11. Your slogan 'Srengthen Democracy for Defense' is a rallying cry that strikes the keynote of our greatest present need."

Women's Union Meets on Defense

A labor institute on "labor and defense" was held by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union today at the Hotel Touraine.

Miss Jennie Lee, a former member of Parliament, Representative Thomas Eliot, August Claessens, writer and lecturer, Philip Kramer, a Vice-President of the Union, and Frank J. Manning, one of its general organizers, were scheduled among the speakers.

Miss Lee is the daughter of a Scottish miner. She became a school teacher in a mining community, and later was elected to Parliament.



A money-saving event for the hostess and bride who love fine china that they may treasure through the years. Over fifty of our best open-stock patterns including Wedgwood, Spode, Minton, American Haviland, Susie Cooper, Masons, Coalport, Crown Ducal, Aynsley. In the variety are English bone china patterns of formal elegance, quaint earthenwares of lasting charm, and brightly colored patterns for informal entertaining. Incidentally, our summer and fall deliveries of open-stock dinnerware from England have been more prompt and in larger quantities than ever before. Sets include four each of dinner plates, salad plates, bread-and-butter plates, teacups and saucers, the essentials around which to build your dinner service.

Sketched left to right:
Blossomtime Pink by Johnson Bros., regularly $6.33 a Set, **$5.39**
Marlow by Minton, regularly $40.67 a Set, **$34.58**
Appledore by Wedgwood, regularly $67.00, a Set, **$56.95**
Washington by Booths, regularly $14.67 a Set, **$12.48**
Rosebud Chintz by Spode, regularly $27.67, a Set, **$23.53**

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Stearns presents a comprehensive showing of PURE DYE SILKS

at prices representing outstanding values that we can maintain only while our present supply lasts.

Whether you chose rich black or the new wines, plums, blues, browns, or greens, you will find an unusually large and interesting variety in one quality or another of these pure dye silks. The Vogue Couturier Design, sketched, #212, price $2.00, requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch silk for size 16.

crepe velsoie, a satin-back faille, ... **$4.95** *yard*
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crepe rocco, a pebbly morocain weave, ... **$3.95** *yard*
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Truhu Jr. crepe de chine for lingerie and linings, ... **$1.85** *yard*

Silk Yard Goods ..... *Second Floor*

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mocha-dyed Tingona lamb

From the Argentine comes this new, lightweight, silky fur, "Tingona" lamb, which drapes like a lovely piece of satin. One of our "exclusives" in this new fashion-favored fur is sketched above. It is slim-fitting, with wide flat revers and a suede belt. The skirt is a triumph of design and detail . . . the fur is cut in strips and each strip is sewn separately to give the effect of a finely pleated skirt. Size 16 sketched, with pure silk lining.

$475 plus Federal tax

Budget payments may be arranged on all fur coats, Fur Salon, sixth floor.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Sixth in a series of 36 pages)

Revolt Spreads in Central Europe

A small group of citizens, studying world events, had met to seek a better understanding of the revolutionary tide, now rising throughout almost the whole of Hitler-occupied Europe. They were especially moved by the execution of a large number of Czech patriots and by the arrest and condemnation to capital punishment of the Czech Prime Minister.

The chairman of the group opened the study by saying, "The army of Adolf Hitler has placed 297,000,000 Europeans under its heel and is subjecting them to a terror, almost unprecedented in modern times. Personal opposition to it brings almost certain catastrophe, yet in most parts of the continent, from Svilengrad on the eastern border of Bulgaria, to Paris near the west coast of France, men and women are boldly resisting that domination." At this point the members of the group joined in the discussion.

Question: What is the military significance of that? May not these heroic acts prove useless?

Answer: This revolt is of very vital importance. First it is the most convincing of all proofs yet given that Europe does not want Hitler's sort of unity.

Question: Don't the Europeans want to be united?

Answer: Not in a dungeon. Hitler speaks the words of all tyrants. They all talk about unity, but what they mean is the synchronized strokes of galley slaves. European men and women reject the unity of ghettos and gaols. They seek the unity of a freedom, of understanding one another, of high ideals and of justice.

Europe has been moving steadily toward unity for three centuries and has made much progress. There has long existed one European ideal. In many respects Europe is united. The best people in Sofia have long been moved by the same basic conceptions as the best people in Amsterdam or Barcelona. In Belgrade were repeatedly given plays written in Oslo and operas prepared in Paris. Common ideals and common strivings held Europe together as loyalty unites a family.

Hitler set out with guns and bombs and propaganda to destroy that unity. Today men are springing up in Bulgaria and in Norway, in Poland and in France, to reaffirm their common faith in identical ideals.

Question: That is splendid, but I ask again, does it do any good?

Answer: It does unmeasured good. It clears the air. It restores a covenant. It revives faith and gives us back our self-respect, as men and women.

Countless radio sets and innumerable printing presses had almost submerged us with reports about the failings of certain races. Peoples were said to have grown weak, corrupt and craven.

Now workers, farmers, clerks, students and other ordinary people are showing the despots that you may defeat a nation but you cannot stop it from thinking. This gives new power to all the fighters for human freedom. It is worth a whole flock of tanks.

Question: Yes, but how can it stop tanks? Is it producing force to stop Hitler's force?

Answer: It is true, that this new up-surge of Europe's will for freedom must express itself in a definite way. And it is doing that very thing. It has opened in Europe a new battlefield. These heroic men and women stop tanks, literally. They detract Nazi soldiers from vital war fronts. It is as useful for Czech patriots to hold Nazi divisions in Bohemian forests as for Russian patriots to destroy Nazi divisions about Smolensk.

Question: But do you believe that uprisings, even in a thousand places, can crush the Nazi war machine? Aren't the advantages all on Hitler's side? For one German killed he kills twenty helpless hostages.

Answer: I agree with your inference, that such acts of revolt alone will not defeat Hitler's armies. They constitute only an auxiliary action.

These rebels against Hitler are as the early Italian revolutionists led by Mazzini and Garibaldi. It was they who began the drama that ended in Italian freedom.

Question: But you do not believe that Italian conspirators really brought Italy freedom, do you? It was not Garibaldi who achieved that, but the armies of France, Piedmont, England and Prussia, wasn't it?

Answer: You are right, but much of the fire, devotion and force came from the ragged, homeless, heroic patriots about the fearless Garibaldi and the noble Mazzini. These new European heroes are renewing that fight.

Questions: But aren't they only a small minority?

Answer: Yes. But the first fighters for liberation are always in a minority.

Question: And isn't it probable that these first daring fighters will be exterminated, after which calm will settle on the leaderless masses?

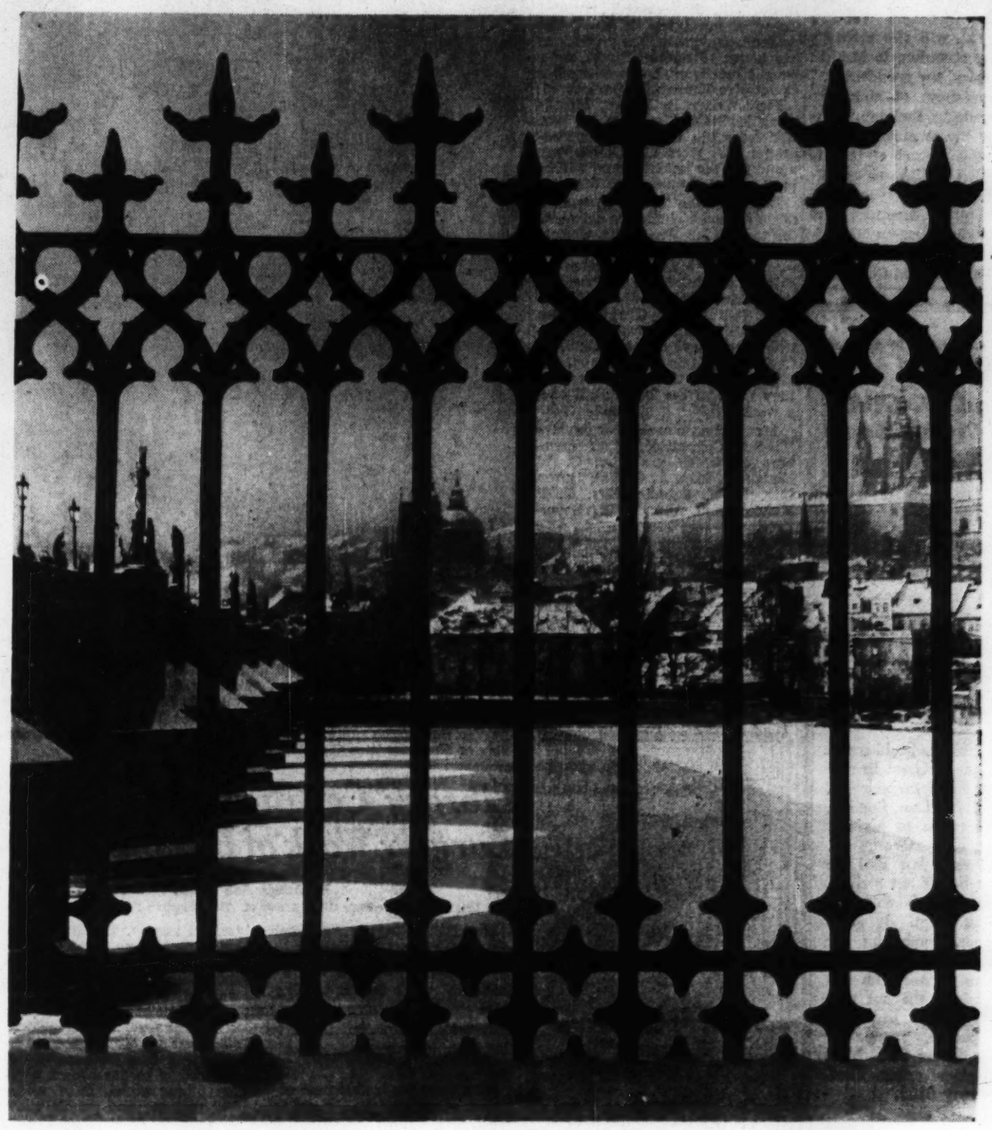
Answer: That is true. Hitler could exterminate the rebel Norwegians and Czechs. And in France, the French government already seems eager to execute its patriots itself, without causing Hitler the inconvenience of sending extra soldiers there.

Nevertheless this continent-wide European revolt releases a torrent of effective force. It shows the Germans anew that their regime rests on ruthlessness. In coming days of crisis that will not help German morale.

And more important than that, these actions, thrown upon a gigantic screen stretching across all the continents before the eyes of all the nations, remind men everywhere that this is only another scene in man's oldest and grandest drama, the fight for freedom.

This is not really a new revolt. Hitler's is not a new order. His is a reversion to tyranny. In the fight against it is joining the entire world of upward-looking men and women. Beside the martyrs of Oslo and Prague they renew their faith and strengthen their resolve to finish what those have so heroically advanced.

Czechs Seek to Throw Off Shackles



© Kurt Lubinski

Prague Behind the Bars

"The cause of freedom is identical with the destinies of humanity and in whatever part of the world it gains it will be a common gain to all those who desire it."—Kossuth (Hungarian patriot).

Cut on this line

A Roll Call—The Subjugated Nations Report

Nazification Campaign

BELGIUM—Belgium was attacked by the Nazis on May 10, and its king capitulated on May 27.

The nation has been subjected to an intense campaign of Nazification on the part of its new military masters, but has staunchly resisted.

The Belgians have been forbidden on their national holidays to display flags, organize concerts or ring church bells, but all such repression seems only to have intensified their patriotism.

A family of three members was recently executed for harboring a British flyer who had been forced to land in Belgium. Priests have refused to perform religious services for pro-Nazi Belgians. Anti-Nazi pamphlets are circulated. Business men refuse to take part in fairs arranged by the Nazis. Mothers openly protest before stations set up to recruit volunteers for the Nazi armies in Russia. In one city such mothers even provoked a riot.

Nazi policemen have been assassinated in Belgium. The production of Belgian coal designed to serve the Nazi war machine has fallen by 36 per cent. A woman and two children were sentenced to ten years in prison by a single court for "aiding the enemy." An outstanding Nazi paper, Le Soir, has complained that "the Belgians are today Anglophile."

* * *

CROATIA—Shortly after Hitler attacked Yugoslavia on April 6 of this year, he separated Croatia, one of its provinces, from the rest of Yugoslavia, and placed it under the control of a Croatian terrorist, Ante Pavelich, who had been living in Italy. The new little state was given a semblance of autonomy. But so great has been the opposition of the people in Croatia to authoritarian tyranny that many have been executed and now the Italian army has taken over most of the country to preserve order.

Czech Love of Freedom

THE CZECHS—Nowhere has love for freedom found more heroic expression than among the Czechs. So intense is opposition to Nazi oppression there that even officials appointed by the Nazis are moved by it. More than 100 leading Czechs within the present week have been executed — perhaps many more secretly. The Prime Minister himself, General Alois Elias, is among the sentenced.

This Czech resistance to Hitlerism is part of the Czechs' age-old fight against tyranny. Fully 500 years ago, the Czechs distinguished themselves as champions of freedom and of enlightenment. They played a leading role in the Reformation, and took one of the most responsible places in Europe's forward movement.

They were defeated by reactionary forces of overwhelming strength but they survived. Freed in 1918 they created the best new state in Europe and

By a Staff Artist

came nearer putting democracy into practice than any neighboring land. Now at the price of staggering sacrifices they are still employing every available means to fight despotism.

From the time of John Huss, the very name Czech has been synonomous with love for freedom.

* * *

FRANCE—France has suffered one of the most overwhelming and complete defeats in the history of great peoples. For centuries France was a leading power on the mainland of Europe. For more than a decade following 1918, she dominated the continent, sharing first place only with England.

Yet the Nazi army needed only 12 days to annihilate France's power. And as the state went crashing down, France's will, also, seemed to melt away. She lay prostrate and abject. Many Frenchmen even began to aid the very power that had humiliated their country.

But now France is being aroused. She is slowly finding herself. Bewilderment is giving way to clarity, the feeling of desperation to activity. Labor is finding its way back to its old revolutionary tradition. Students more and more frequently commit daring acts of resistance. French youth in general is seeking a new discipline of patriotism. France again aspires to a place among the nations deserving of something besides apologies.

* * *

GREECE — Greece, after heroically holding freedom's pass against vastly superior Axis forces for six months is exhausted, destitute, and even hungry. Ashes cover this classic hearth of liberty. But beneath them smolders an eternal fire that will be fanned to a flame, as freedom's winds again blow over Europe. Indeed that fire burst out this very week in an action of Greek guerrillas near Salonica.

* * *

NETHERLANDS—One of the oldest and strongest bulwarks of freedom in Europe is the Netherlands. By its heroic action over 300 years ago, Holland broke one of Europe's most furious onslaughts of reaction and helped usher in the modern age of strivings for freedom. Ever since, it has been near the head of man's forward march.

It was attacked by the Nazi army on May 10 and succumbed five days later. During the first days of occupation it was dazed but rapidly recovered its poise and the Dutchmen began to oppose the Nazis on every front, both individually and as a nation.

The Nazi masters found they had to suppress all Holland's parties, except their own, to punish high churchmen, dissolve all election bodies, impose severe punishments for listening to foreign broadcasts, forbid all public expression of national loyalty, and arrest individual Hollanders in many towns and cities.

Most reports are that Holland's will to resist is mounting toward the pitch which enabled Dutch "Sea Beggars" once to defy, resist, and help overcome the mightiest empire in the world.

* * *

Pledge of Triumph

NORWAY—In the whole firmament of freedom no light shines more brightly than that of Norway. Norway has helped restore honor to Europe and self respect to free men everywhere. Each day little Norway is a William Tell. From the highest judges to street sweepers, Norway is almost completely one in its resistance to tyranny.

Standing defenceless before the Nazi military machine, and one of the most ruthless despots in history, Norway's Supreme Court Judges resigned as a protest against Nazi injustice; the Bishops published an open, signed protest; the organized farmers were even more aggressive; the teachers joined in the campaign of resistance; and the workers launched a veritable crusade.

Norway is freedom's pledge of triumph.

* * *

Better to dwell in freedom's hall,
With a cold damp floor and mouldering wall
Than bow the head and bend the knee
In the proudest palace of slaverie.

MOORE

* * *

SERBIA—Serbia is a folk song of freedom. Every new dawn that brings light to Serbian hills and each twilight that drops the curtain of darkness upon Serbian woods, prepares a stage for acts of unmeasured daring against oppressors.

On the plains of Serbia's Kossovo in 1389, a Turkish Sultan crushed Serbia and placed it in bondage. Four hundred years the Serbian remnants, from their refuge in the hills, prepared for liberation. And sang of liberation. One hundred and fourteen years Serbians fought for liberation. Then Hitler came instead of Sultan Murad and brought a new Kossovo. Now again the Serbs, in hills and woods, in town and city, in open plains and gorges filled with ambuscades, are fighting against the new enslavers.

* * *

Easier were it
To hurl the rooted mountain from its base,
Than force the yoke of slavery upon men
Determined to be free.

SOUTHEY

Uprisings in Europe Show Peoples Unconquered

By R. H. Markham

Hitler has often made the arrogant boast that he would unite Europe. And he is succeeding even beyond his dreams. But not as he expected. He is uniting Europe against Hitler.

In Europe live 543,000,000 people. They inhabit more than two dozen countries and speak more than two-score languages or dialects. But Hitler has brought them all into one country and taught them to speak one language.

That country is not the Greater Reich as he planned, but the land of revolt. That language is not the German tongue, which the Nazis have so dishonored, but the language of freedom.

It is spoken in Bulgaria's Valley of Roses and the grim fjords of Norway understand it. It is spoken on the vast, monotonous steppes of Russia and the fair fields of sunny France give answer. It is spoken in the narrow, crag-rimmed gorges of Yugoslavia's Bosnia, and the waves that beat on Holland's dikes respond. It is spoken from Poland's ghettos, and Spain's dark prisons send back the echo. It is Europe's universal voice of freedom.

It cries out from fields and forest cliffs, it shouts from workshops and from mines.

For ten years, indeed for more, a storm of propaganda has been spreading over Europe, riding all the ether waves, beating on a hundred million ears, like hail upon a roof or sand upon a window, with the grotesque doctrine that an imaginary race of master men was ordained to dominate the world.

And now every race has risen against that. The Basque and Celt, the brachycephalic and dolichocephalic, the Alpine and the Mediterranean type, the blond Norwegian and the dark-eyed Greek, the thin-faced shepherd of the Dinaric Alps and the ruddy skinned fisherman of Zuider Zee have joined their voices in denying the claim.

Against the removers of boundary stones, who claimed all neighboring lands as their "living space" and tramped roughshod over the little countries as gay spirited cavalrymen through flower gardens, the little Nations have arisen to cry "halt."

Year in and year out, in workshop and factory, in garden and field, men, with boots on their feet and guns at their hips, have held workers at their benches and peasants at their hoes, telling them their only rights were the will of a Führer or the whim of a Duce.

Now these workers have arisen, these farmers have sprung up and are defying the invaders. Those factory men and workshop women have tangled countless strands in Hitler's network of production and knotted myriad threads in his intricate skein of communications. Trains run the wrong way, bridges collapse, engines stall, machine parts don't fit, bombs turn out to be duds.

Peasants raise no abounding stores of grain, fatten few hogs, gather no surplus of eggs, fill not their barns with forage.

Self-chosen leaders proclaimed Europe's masses "stupid" and their self-government "absurd." They called little men sheep, said their freedom was chains, their enlightenment delusion. Boastfully these masters elevated force as the chief means for ordering the masses and extolled goose stepping as the only method of co-operation.

Now these masses have revolted against that offense. They are throwing off that degradation. They are climbing from beneath that avalanche of humiliation.

These simple men and women whom Hitler scorned and Mussolini outraged are opposing force to masters who acknowledged no political factor but force.

A number of ambitious adventurers seized key places of power in Europe and endeavored by their fiats to degrade the values by which men and women lived. They commanded that the meanings of vital words be distorted.

When they arrested people of whom they disapproved they called that protective care. They wrote lurid party tracts, deforming all facts, and called that history. They set all the children drilling with weapons and called that education.

They converted workers into automatons and announced they were defending them from labor organizations. They pillaged foreign lands and called it European co-operation.

Many people of distinction in many lands accepted this deception and called it progress. They indorsed it in the name of learning. They assiduously put darkness for light and bitter for sweet. They spread fog over the earth.

Now, as many times before, simple men and women have seen through that fog. They have found a way through that bewilderment. They have reasserted the validity of love and mercy and purity and fairness, cherished by all the generations. They have arisen to put an end to a terrible hoax.

The dictators said history was a mistake, the struggle for progress an illusion and that men should go back to Wotan and Thor. But common men who work with hoes and hammers, women who toil at looms and ovens are reasserting the imperiousness of progress. History moves on.

Men and women have struck their tents and are on the go again. They move out across the horizon, against the sky. They are the veterans of the Renaissance, the Reformation, the American and French Revolutions. They stand for religious freedom, woman's rights, free education, self-government, protection of children, rights for labor. They are for friendliness among classes, respect among races, co-operation among nations. They seek security for little states and little people.

In Norway and Belgium, in Paris and Belgrade, in Poland and the Ukraine, men and women have raised their faces to the dawn, beheld a new vision, accepted all the risks and once more started on the road.

Roosevelt-Willkie Link Pleas For Community Fund Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—An appeal to the American people to "give more than ever before" to the fund-raising campaign of the community mobilization for human needs, and thus safeguard the democratic system and anchor it fast, featured the first joint radiocast by President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential standard bearer, over a Nation-wide hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company, and the Mutual Network last night.

The radiocast went out over 350 stations and opened the campaign of 8,000 voluntary social agencies united in 597 community chests throughout the United States. A fund of $95,000,000 for welfare work next year is the goal.

"The American people have given generously in the past—very generously—but this year I hope the American people will give more than ever," the President said in part.

"That is because, in a great world threat to our future, we must for ourselves and our country preserve and make secure our values and the strength of our institutions. . . ."

Must Build Well-Being

"We must build up not merely in our Army and our Navy, but we must build up the well-being of our civilian population. . . ."

The President stressed that the Federal Government could not cover the whole field of social service and that private agencies in every locality were essential and of the utmost importance in instilling charity—"in other words," he said, "in instilling the greater love of our fellow beings in the hearts of all of us as individuals."

The President spoke from the White House in Washington: Mr. Willkie from the New York studio of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Willkie stressed that free political and free economic systems depended upon the eradication of misery and suffering "so far as this is humanly possible," and urged every person to give liberally and generously.

Acknowledge Obligation

"We acknowledge the obligation as part of our franchise," he said, "to see to it that even the least fortunate human being finds comfort, health, and a decent self-respect in this country that those who cannot take care of themselves are cared for. By giving to those who have too little, you will be defending America just as surely as if you were engaged in the manufacture of armament, for by your giving you will demonstrate that under a free system men and women are not abandoned to suffering and social neglect or forced to become wards of an all-powerful state; that under a free system we are, in reality, fellow citizens, and so we make democracy real at home, and that is essential to making it strong in the world."

Tom K. Smith, National Chairman of the campaign, was another speaker.

Participating in the campaign are the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Visting Nurses' Association, settlements, community houses, hospitals, Red Cross chapters, day nurseries, orphan societies, and children's protective societies.

Text of Address

The President said:

Once more I am making a straightforward, simple appeal to the people of our country to support a great annual event—the community mobilization for human needs. Most of you do not recognize this name but it represents the tying together of hundreds of local community efforts known as "community funds" or "welfare drives." These represent consolidations of many thousands of local charities run by churches, social welfare organizations, health associations, and many others.

The American people have given generously in the past—very generously.

But this year I hope the American people will give more than ever before.

That is because, in a great world threat to our future, we must, for ourselves and our country, preserve and make secure our values and the strength of our institutions.

It is true that more people are at work in our land today than ever before. It is true that our national income is rising. But it is still true that millions of our fellow citizens are still undernourished, ill-clad and poorly housed. Bad health maims too many of our American households.

We Must Build

We must build up, not merely our Army and our Navy, but we must build up the well-being of our civilian population.

In past years we have done this through a great humanitarian revival. This year we must do it for the added reason that adequate national defense definitely needs it.

Once more, I point out to you that the Federal Government cannot and ought not to try to cover the whole field of social service. Private agencies in every locality are essential not only for the good of the sick, and the children, and the mothers, and the poor, but they are of the utmost importance in instilling charity or greater love of our fellow beings in the hearts of all of us as individuals.

We can afford to be better neighbors to our neighbors. We can afford to give support to those noble men and women whose lives are devoted to the help of their fellows.

It would be a calamity for the Nation and its future if private charity did not exist and grow. That is why I am asking each and every individual in every town and village, and on every farm to contribute something, large or small, toward this great and proven service. You will be helping to build a stronger and a better America. When I have said that, I have said all that is necessary, for it is a spiritual as well as a practical appeal to the better natures of my fellow citizens.

Hoover Heads New Feed Europe Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Declaring it is vital that children in Nazi-occupied countries receive assistance immediately because they have had "one tough winter and may not be able to stand another," former President Hoover, is back in New York for a month's visit to head a drive to feed Europe's needy youngsters.

Mr. Hoover, who arrived here from San Francisco by airplane yesterday, said the Feed-European-Children drive would be organized by the National Committee for the Small Democracies, of 420 Lexington Avenue, of which he is Honorary Chairman.

"With a little good will all around, we'll be able to send some food over without helping Mr. Hitler and perhaps save millions of children," he added.

U. S. Woman and Her Responsibilities Topic of Forum for Stephens College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Leaders in business, labor, religion and home economics will participate in a three-day forum on the American Woman and Her Responsibilities to be held at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., Nov. 6, 7 and 8, to discuss the type of education best fitted to equip women for citizenship, James Madison Wood, President of Stephens, announced here today.

"This forum is being held at this time," Mr. Wood said, "because we believe that it is now more important than ever to recognize that democracy is no longer the unchallenged, fool-proof ideal as a political organism, but must be fortified with strong moral fiber to survive—and that a Nation's whole moral fiber is shaped and nurtured during the formative years in the home itself."

Co-operating in the preparation of the forum is an advisory committee headed by Owen D. Young and including Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; Gov. F. C. Donnell, of Missouri; Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago; Marshall Field; Dr. Everett Ross Clinchy, Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Walter Head, President of the Boy Scouts of America, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

Press-Radio Union Opposed By Educators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Two Harvard University faculty members expressed a general preference today for separate ownership of newspapers and radio stations but differed over what method should be followed in bringing about that objective.

They were Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law, and C. J. Friedrich, Professor of Government. They testified at hearings being held by the Federal Communications Commission to determine future policy toward newspaper applications for radiocasting licenses.

Professor Chafee told the Commission that he believed "the cause of freedom of speech will be better served if newspapers and broadcasting stations 'are independently owned" but said he had reached no conclusion as to whether Government action would be a satisfactory solution.

Professor Friedrich said he thought separate ownership would be "more democratic" but he would not recommend an absolute prohibition against joint ownership. Rather, he said, the Commission should adopt a general policy against such ownership, permitting it only where a showing could be made that it was not undesirable.

Suggests Specific Rules

Professor Chafee, on the other hand, contended that if the Commission acted at all, it should lay down specific rules under which a newspaper could be permitted to own a radio station, so that any publisher who met the specifications could obtain a license.

He added that he would prefer an absolute prohibition, however, to "complete discretion" in the hands of the Commission because such power could be used to "whip hostile newspapers into line."

Discussing newspapers and radio stations generally, Professor Chafee said that while "in general the radio appears much more timid on burning issues than is the press," the "radio does seem in some respects fairer than the press."

He asserted that "radio impartiality ought to be preserved," and that if it would be endangered by newspaper control because of "a long tradition of newspaper partisanship," it should not be permitted.

Professor Chafee said that a "drastic order" against renewal or granting of broadcasting licenses to newspapers would create a "serious situation of a practical nature" affecting many radio stations.

He added that it was "hard to see how severance of the radio from the press will reduce the tendency of newspapers to lessen in number."

Service For All

Observing that this tendency was "regrettable," the educator remarked that it would be a "wise and generous action for the Associated Press to throw its services open to any newspaper that was willing to pay the price." He said this action would help nonmembers "keep alive."

Professor Friedrich proposed enactment of a law under which newspapers could be compelled by the courts to retract untrue statements. Such a law, he said, would provide "a system under which the better paper can defend itself against the unsatisfactory paper."

He told the Commission that libel laws did not provide a remedy for some kinds of untruths.

He said he was "adamantly opposed to any kind of administrative interference" with newspapers and observed that he would be "delighted" if the newspapers themselves would organize "some kind of an honor court" to punish publication of untruths.

Keel a Day Laid For 2-Ocean Navy

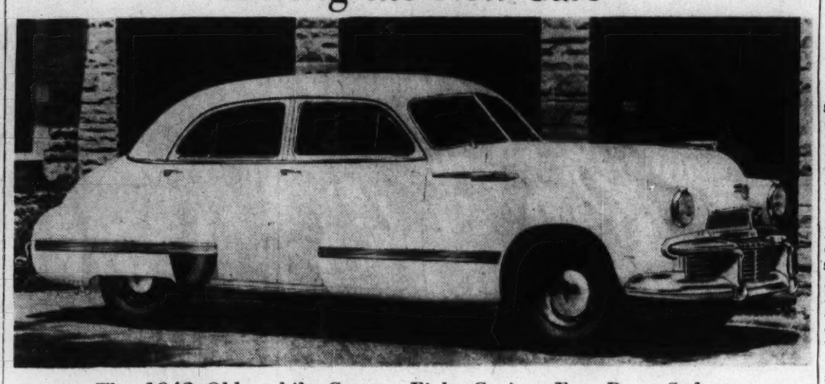
By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

The Navy announced that keels for its two-ocean fleet are being laid at the rate of more than one a day and that launchings of warships are but slightly behind that pace.

The Department said that from Sept. 1 to Oct. 3 keels were laid for 38 vessels of all kinds, and added that this was "astounding" progress. Twenty-six vessels, including one battleship and two cruisers, were launched in the same period.

Among the New Cars



The 1942 Oldsmobile Custom Eight Cruiser Four-Door Sedan

Oldsmobile Offers Wide Range in 1942 Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 4—Even with Government priorities calling for intensified defense production, Oldsmobile has done it again, that is, maintained the ability of the automobile industry to produce radically changed car designs in spite of any emergencies.

Not only are the new Oldsmobile series of 1942 shown in dealer display rooms today changed considerably from last year, but it is considered at the factory as the best looking, best lasting, and best built car in the history of the company.

It is introduced as a distinct surprise to those people who had anticipated little or no change in the 1942 models. For even with Government priorities, and Oldsmobile's intensive concentration on such defense activities as quantity production of shells for field guns and howitzers, landing gear forgings for bombers and automatic cannon for fighting planes, Oldsmobile has introduced five brand new series of automobiles.

The Oldsmobile "B-44" line includes two sixes and three eights, with a total of 15 body types, covering an ever broader price range than in previous years. The Oldsmobile "Sixty," in the low-price field, is available in two series—a Six and an Eight. In the popular price bracket, Oldsmobile also offers the "Seventy-Six" and "Seventy-Eight," with new steamlining stying. In the medium price range, the "Ninety-Eight" series, powered with a 110-horsepower straight-eight engine, presents three entirely new bodies of exceptional size and roominess on a 127-inch wheelbase chasis.

Oldsmobile will continue to offer its famous Hydra-Matic Drive on all models for 1942. Now entering its third year, Hydra-Matic assumes even greater importance than in the past because of its ability to save substantially on fuel consumption as compared with the standard transmission. Because it eliminates clutch, clutch pedal, and all manual gear shifting, Hydra-Matic Drive also conserves the driver's energy for more productive work. Tests in 36 cities, made with the effort-meter, a device for counting clutch-pushing and gear-shifting motion, showed that Hydra-Matic saves an average of 419 operating motions per hour of city driving.

More than 130,000 Hydra-Matic Oldsmobiles are now in service and have won the approval of owners who have driven an aggregate of more than 300,000,000 miles. The drive, an optional feature at extra cost, was preferred by approximately 45 per cent of Oldsmobile buyers in the past year.

Confessed Spy Rightly Primed

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—A confessed German spy submitted a report on Jan. 27, 1941, that "Churchill is supposed to have been here with the George V, and Roosevelt was seen on board with Knox," it was disclosed yesterday at the trial of 16 men charged with conspiracy espionage.

(President Roosevelt met the new British battleship King George V off Baltimore and took ashore Lord Halifax, new British Ambassador to Washington on Jan. 24.)

William G. Sebold, American counter-espionage agent, testified that the message was given him for transmission to Germany by Erwin G. Siegler, chief butcher aboard the steamship America, who said the information had come from George G. Schuh, an East Orange, N. J., carpenter. Mr. Siegler and Mr. Schuh are among 17 who have pleaded guilty to the indictment.

Also introduced into evidence were detailed blueprints of each deck of the America, the largest passenger ship ever built in the United States. It is now the West Point, a troop transport.

"On Jan. 25," testified Mr. Sebold, "Richard H. Kleiss (a seaman now on trial) gave me these. He had marked the positions where guns were being installed. I was to send these to Germany."

A list of yachts and other vessels reconditioned by the Navy was introduced as having come from Leo Waalen, another defendant.

Meanwhile, Carl Herman Chroetter, former Miami, Fla., charter boat operator, appeared in Manhattan Federal Court and informed Judge John W. Holland that he had decided to act as his own lawyer in his defense against espionage charges, to which he pleaded innocent.

The indictment charged Mr. Schroetter was a member of a spy ring allegedly headed by Kurt Frederick Ludwig, described by the Government as a Nazi master spy.

Judge Holland set Mr. Schroetter's trial for Oct. 20 and continued bail of $25,000.

Tribute to Press Paid by Kiwanis

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 4 (AP)—Kiwanis International Clubs were called upon yesterday by their President, Charles S. Donley of Pittsburgh, to renew their efforts to educate the people in the value of a free press.

"If you would know the value of newspapers, you need only ask yourself what would happen if we should suddenly be without them," Mr. Donley said in a statement issued through the National Newspaper Week Committee of Newspaper Association Managers.

"We, in Kiwanis, are indebted to our newspapers, not alone for the great contribution they have made to our way of life, but for their help in assisting Kiwanis to carry out a program of service.

"Every one of us realizes the importance of newspapers in keeping America the way it is. Others may need to be awakened. Let us urge every one of our clubs to arrange for a meeting between Oct. 1 and 8 to recognize properly the newspapers in each community."

Lessened U. S.-Japan Tension Buoys Hopes in Philippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Oct. 4 — Less constant badgering between the United States and Japan during the past week has had the effect in Manila of reviving the Islands' common hope, never in the darkest days very discouraged, that the current war will by-pass the western Pacific. Associated with the visit here of Henry F. Grady, emissary of the United States Treasury, seeking raw materials, the situation gave the Manila Stock Exchange record trading days. Mining stocks are the chief trading items, and chromite shares went up along with gold holdings.

It would have been nothing short of a boom, were it not for the fact that fear of conflict between Japan and the United States had been holding stocks down to values that returned 20 to 40 per cent in dividends annually, and in some stocks more.

It had been feared that war, with the Philippines a probable battleground, or at least with the Philippines bombed and blockaded, gold mines would have to close because gold is not a war necessity and the engines in gold mills run on fuel oil. Some mill supplies, too, are priorited for war. Against this seems to figure the domestic tranquility of the Philippines, whose gold mills after all require no great quantity of fuel oil.

'Butter' Course Advisable

The reasoning is that the prudent course will be to go in for "butter." That is, not to wipe out important pay rolls where man power for war is so plentiful and industry so scarce; and it might be that even during war in the Pacific the mills would run, and the United States, buying the gold, would store it temporarily in the Philippines.

There is no doubt about the chromite, or the manganese that the United States buys quantities of, that has no companies listed on the exchange. The Acoje company's deposit of metallurgical chromite is enormous, millions on millions of tons, and the assumption is that ships to haul it to the United States will be regularly sent, even with convoys.

But mining is only the Philippines' second industry. The first is farming, and among farm exports a million tons of sugar is annually sold in the United States.

It is plain to everyone in Manila that Japan by having invaded China in 1937 and joined the Axis in 1939 forfeited easy fortune both in shipping and commerce. So it is felt that if it reaches a definite accord with the United States, its ships will be back on the seas: it will resume sending ships to the Philippines for iron ore, never denied it by President Roosevelt from this source, and perhaps may be able to arrange for some Manila hemp.

An accord with the United States is taken to mean equally an accord with Great Britain, releasing naval forces from the Pacific for use in the Atlantic and letting supplies through to Russia by way of the Haikodate Straits and Vladivostok.

Finesse Up to Washington

How this will come about without injury to China, is a little problem of finesse that the Philippines leave strictly up to Washington.

There is merely a feeling that Japan will be left to extricate itself from China as best she may, on being allowed stay in Indo-China; and that while it may not formally withdraw from the Axis association, it will pledge itself to do nothing in aid of democracy's enemies, Hitler and Mussolini.

If Japan would but do some American and British hauling from the Philippines, gold would pour in its direction fast enough and the penalty for trying to invade China, a country that can never successfully be invaded, would begin to be paid, with American mercantile ships released along with naval vessels for duty on other seas, against Hitler.

It is recognized here that the United States will not let China down. At least, anything tending that way would give Manila a genuine shock.

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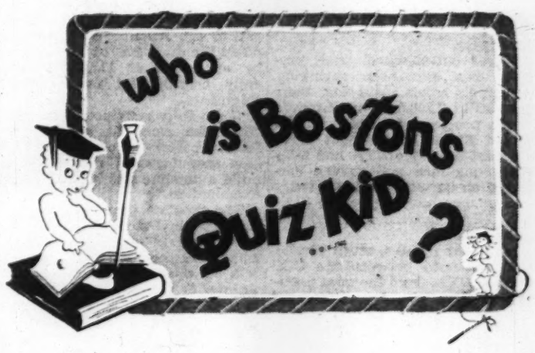

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To the WINNER . . .
A One Hundred dollar U. S. Defense Bond, PLUS a trip, with a parent or guardian, to Chicago to appear on the famous Quiz Kid's Program.

To the NEXT BEST . . .
A share in Fifty Dollars' worth of U. S. Defense Savings Stamps, for the 24 semi-finals winners.

To School Classes . . .
An RCA table radio to the classroom of each of the five finalists . . . PLUS a radio to each of the five classrooms submitting the best set of 5 questions for the auditions.

To Everybody, even ADULTS . . .
. . . for the best Quiz questions, prizes of Fifty dollars' worth of U. S. Defense Savings Stamps . . . $15 worth for first, $7.50 for second, $2.50 for third, and 25 prizes of $1 worth.

- **Enter NOW! Applications close October 18th.** EVERYONE gets a Quiz Kid BUTTON with his application.
- **Auditions from October 25th to November 1st.** (The 125 boys and girls selected for the Auditions, each get a QUIZ KIDS KEY.)

Listen to the Quiz Kids' Program—WBZ-WBZA on Wednesday evenings at 8:00 . . . see the Quiz Kids' movie short starting October 9th at the Paramount and Fenway Theatres.

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If you wish you may pay out of income . . . ⅓ the 10th of November, ⅓ the 10th of December, ⅓ the 10th of January.

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Relief Groups' Niche in Defense Under Scrutiny in Washington

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — The place of relief agencies in the booming defense picture was under new scrutiny here today as a result of Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren's criticism of the National Youth Administration.

Besides charging the Youth organization with "irregularities" in administration, the Comptroller said the NYA had requested the Army not to recruit NYA youths, indicating it was more interested in self-perpetuation than in defense.

Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator, flatly denies Mr. Warren's allegation and produces in evidence an order sent out in January, 1940, instructing State NYA officials to furnish the Army with complete lists of NYA employees for recruiting purposes. He also recalls that the NYA was sharply criticized in February, 1940, for "subordinating NYA to war preparation," but nevertheless reaffirmed its policy of co-operating with the Army and more recently agreed to assist the Navy also.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, has had Mr. Warren's complaint on his desk for some time, and though Mr. Williams had not seen it, undoubtedly it entered into the Federal Security Administration's recent order to both the NYA and CCC to stop recruiting.

Each Had Contracting Plan

Neither agency has ever recruited as intensively as the Army and Navy, but until recently each had a specific program for contacting potential enrollees. The NYA, for instance, had what it calls "intake people" going around the United States to interview NYA possibilities. Their arrival in a city was always noted in the newspapers.

The CCC formerly had an enrollment period every three months but after it failed to attract a full quota last July, it adopted continuous enrollment. Despite this, CCC enrollment on Sept. 20 was down to 167,891, compared with 220,000 at the beginning of the summer and 525,000 in its heyday in 1935. Enrollees are leaving the corps to join the armed forces, but chiefly to take private jobs.

The current CCC appropriation is $247,000,000 but James J. McEntee, Director, has announced his intention of returning $47,000,000 to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

NYA's out-of-school work program has also been shrinking, though its chiefs insist that there are still 2,200,000 unemployed young people registered with the United States Employment Service. Last May, the NYA had 377,782 young men and women employed on its work projects; today the number has dropped to 275,000. NYA's current appropriation is $159,000,000.

In recent months, much rivalry has developed between the CCC and the NYA. Once the most popular of New Deal projects, the CCC has lost to the NYA in recent months because young people prefer the part-time work it affords those ... home where they can keep an e... private job opportunities.

... sy at Defense Jobs

Both the NYA and the CCC are careful to point out that many of their employees are busy at defense jobs. More than 80 CCC companies are assigned to military reservations. They clear land for airfields, grade gun ranges, and do landscaping at Army posts. NYA centers are teaching both young men and women a variety of elemental skills that will enable them to step into defense jobs. A bill in Congress would put the NYA into the business of training young people in the use of gliders, said to have been the basis for pilot training in Germany.

A few weeks ago the CCC began getting 15 minutes' training daily in marching and simple drill formations "in order to improve the carriage and posture of enrollees and to attain more orderly movement of large groups of enrollees within the camps."

Mr. Williams is demanding that the House Appropriations Committee investigate what he calls the "smear charges" made by the Comptroller General. His aids insist that the report is only one of scores of conduct recommendations made to various Government agencies by the Comptroller as a matter of routine. Usually these are not made public.

Conscious of the growing problems surrounding the two youth relief agencies under his jurisdiction, Mr. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, is said to be making his own survey to determine whether either or both are now needed or whether there should be a reorganization or amalgamation better to meet the needs of young people still without jobs, direct them to defense opportunities as they develop, and cut down expenses.

Another Report Coming on East's Oil Situation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Senate oil investigating committee arranged yesterday for a new report on the eastern seaboard's threatened petroleum shortage, and one member—Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas—charged that it was all a "manufactured emergency."

Senator O'Daniel, who has criticized a plan to build a 24-inch pipeline from Texas to New York, told reporters he was satisfied that sufficient oil could be delivered by rail to the Atlantic coast area to offset the drain on supplies caused by an excess of 175,000 barrels daily consumption over present shipments.

"I am fully convinced," he said, "that the railroads can deliver 200,000 barrels of oil a day. This is a manufactured emergency to build a pipeline and it won't stand examination."

The pipeline proposal has been supported by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, who said 12 companies thus far had agreed to join in operation of a line. But Senator O'Daniel has objected that it might later be used to pipe natural gas out of Texas, thus depriving that State of a valuable asset in its campaign to obtain new industries.

Senator O'Daniel's assertion that the railroads were capable of delivering sufficient additional supplies found support among other members of the committee, but Chairman Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, said the group would await the filing of a new report on the eastern seaboard situation before taking any further action in the oil shortage controversy.

Sabbatino Surrenders

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Salvatore Sabbatino, wealthy Vice-President of a stevedoring company, who was sought in connection with the slaying of union labor leader Emil Camarda, surrendered yesterday in the office of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey.

Cartoonists' Views of the Present-Day World

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

The Only Framework That Will Hold It

Loring, Providence Evening Bulletin

"Have They a Navy"?

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

'dn't Stick the First Time

Green Declares A. F. of L. Will Retain Strike 'Big Gun'

By the Associated Press

Settlement of several labor disputes occurred or was in immediate prospect today, while William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, called the right to strike "our big gun," which would not be surrended.

Hazleton, Pa.—Thirty-four of 41 locals of the Congress of Industrial Organization United Mine Workers voted to go back to the anthracite shafts, ending a three-weeks' strike over increased dues and annual assessments. The locals embrace 11,071 miners.

Four unions representing 2,364 men refused to vote on the appeal of John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, to return. The men protested against a jump in dues from $1 to $1.50 monthly and annual assessment from $2 to $6.

Seattle, Wash.—Mr. Green, here for the opening of the A. F. of L. national convention, said the Federation was willing to leave its "big gun" behind the door temporarily, but would "never surrender it to anyone."

Washington—The National Defense Mediation Board announced settlement had been reached in a threatened strike involving 27,000 workers at the Consolidated Aircraft plant in San Diego, Calif. Details were not disclosed. The union has asked a blanket 10-cent hourly wage increase.

The Board also announced settlement of a dispute at the Mahwah, N. J., plant of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, which makes shells and casings for the Army. Details of this agreement also remained undisclosed, and are subject to union approval. The A. F. of L. International Molders and Foundry Workers called a strike July 26, asking wage increases and a union shop, but 440 workers returned to work last week pending the outcome of negotiations.

The Board was unable to get an agreement between Alabama soft coal mine operators and the United Mine Workers, and adjourned hearings, planning to make recommendations later. More than 22,000 miners demand a 40-cent daily wage increase over the current $5.50.

Pittsburgh—Delegates representing 2,400 striking hotel service workers rejected a proposal to end the three-day walkout which closed eight big hotels. A mediation committee suggested an 11 per cent pay rise and arbitration over an additional 9 per cent. Wages ranged from $20 a month to $180 in various classifications.

Kansas City, Mo.—Police court cases against men arrested during the Kansas City Power & Light Company strike were dismissed by Judge Edmund B. Smith.

A charge of trespassing against Albert Wright, a union organizer, and charges of malicious destruction of property against 10 members of the A. F. of L. union were dropped. Previously charges of improper conduct while picketing, filed against six men, were dismissed.

Lindbergh Says War Moves Violate Will of the People

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 4 (AP)—Pleading again for "a destiny for America that is independent of these everlasting European conflicts," Charles A. Lindbergh asserted last night that the present generation's American heritage has been destroyed by "the false promises of the interventionists and of our Administration in Washington."

"They (the interventionists) dare not tell us that to crush Germany means to invade Europe," he said in an address prepared for a meeting sponsored by the America First Committee in Gospel Temple here, "and that to invade Europe probably means the most devastating war of all history."

At another point he said:

"We must face the fact that you and I and our generation have lost our American heritage. It is no longer simply a case of defending it. It is a case of rebuilding it."

The speech, to which admittance was by ticket only, was broadcast over the NBC blue network. A special force of police was on duty at the Temple. It was the aviator's first platform appearance since his Des Moines speech.

Freedom of Speech

Mr. Lindbergh said the address might be his last because he feared for the right of freedom of speech. He asserted that "an Administration which can throw this country into undeclared naval war against the will of our people, and without asking the consent of Congress, can by similar methods prevent freedom of speech among us."

He spoke of the closing of lecture halls to, and smear campaigns against, "everyone who opposes intervention," and said:

"If we have friends on the Government pay roll, we hesitate to be seen talking to them because we know that, as in the totalitarian countries, they may lose their jobs as a result."

He denied that the will of the people was behind the National Administration's "steps toward war," saying:

"When the majority of Americans approved lifting the arms embargo, when they approved the transfer of battleships to England, when they approved the 'lease-lend' bill, and all those other steps 'short of war,' they approved them because the Administration said that these were steps to increase the security of our Nation, and to decrease the likelihood of war.

Claims People Deceived

"In other words, the people believed what was told them by their President and his Administration. . . . They had implicit faith in the promises of the President and his Administration. They believed, and now they find they have been deceived.

"The interventionists claim we have reached our present position by taking steps which the majority of the people approved of, and that therefore the will of the people has prevailed. The fact is that we have reached this position by following the false promises of the interventionists, and of our Administration in Washington. Not one step the Administration has taken in these last two years was placed honestly before the people as a step toward war.

"The interventionist leaders knew that not one step could have been taken if it had been placed honestly before the people as a step toward war. And so they consciously and deceptively called them steps 'short of war,' and for the purpose of American defense."

Congress 'Not Consulted'

Mr. Lindbergh declared that "instead of avoiding incidents of war," President Roosevelt and his Administration "have created them."

"They have not only turned their backs on their campaign promises," he said, "but they have been treating our Congress more and more as the German Reichstag has been treated under the Nazi regime. Congress, like the Reichstag, is not consulted."

Asserting that the United States is "following a road which involves the abandonment of our most fundamental customs and traditions," Mr. Lindbergh continued:

"I believe it is now too late for us to avoid going through in an American way what the nations of Europe have been going through in a European way. We are about to meet the greatest test since the Civil War, and possibly the greatest test in our history. How we survive this test depends on our vision, our character and our courage.

"In making these addresses, I have no motive in mind other than the welfare of my country and my civilization. . . . Political life is not my ambition. . . . I have done this because I believe my country is in mortal danger, and because I could not stand by and see her going to destruction without putting everything I had against that trend."

"What if there are no elections next year?" he asked.

"The time has come when we must consider even that. Such a condition may not be many steps ahead on the road our President is taking us. I can only say that there is still, deep within this country, the spirit that built America; and on that, in the last analysis, we must rely. That spirit burns in men and women like you here tonight; and that spirit is the strength and hope of our Nation."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Returned from his home at Hyde Park on Tuesday.

Disclosed plans for extending the Social Security program.

Sent to the Senate nomination of Arthur Bliss Lane to be Minister to Costa Rica.

Disclosed that the United States is bringing pressure upon Russia to make good its constitutional pledge of freedom of religion.

Addressed the Nation by radio in a plea to support Community Chest drives.

Senate: Confirmed the nomination of Gerard Reilly as member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Approved the bill extending the time for manufacturers of defense materials to apply for tax amortization.

Committee investigating the gasoline shortage questioned Secretary Ickes and J. J. Pelley, of the Association of American Railroads.

House: An appropriations subcommittee approved the $5,986,000,000 lend-lease appropriation.

Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings on the price control bill.

Departments:

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board—Approved a $1,250,000,000 expansion of the steel industry to increase capacity by 10,000,000 tons annually.

OPM — Ordered production cut of 43 per cent of household mechanical refrigerators.

State—Secretary Hull told his press conference that he favored modification rather than repeal of Neutrality Act.

Religious Revival In Soviet Confirmed

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 4

The Metropolitan Benjamin, head of the Russian Orthodox Church in North America, said he had been informed that a religious revival was occurring in Soviet Russia and that religious services were being held throughout the country.

This information, he said in an interview, came to him in a cable and a letter from the Metropolitan Sergei, Acting Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church with headquarters in Moscow.

The Metropolitan declined to comment on President Roosevelt's expressed hope for the development of full religious freedom in Russia.

Australian Civilian Defenses Include Private Food Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — In most countries at war it is a crime to hoard food, but in Australia it is being encouraged. This step has been taken as part of the latest preparedness plans, for the Federal Government has decided it would be a good thing to have food stocks in private homes.

Consequently, the Government has appealed to citizens to help the Administration's effort to create an "iron ration" throughout the Nation by laying in heavy stocks of foodstuffs which will keep for long periods without spoiling.

Cointidentally, the Government is pushing plans to help small storekeepers build up stocks to a level where they will have a three months' food supply on hand.

The new setup which the national leaders seek to create is intended to give protection against two possibilities: short-term interruption of seaborne supplies and possible invasion, or bombing raids on areas where warehouses hold food stocks and are closely grouped together. The Page plan may be described as Australia's decision to spread the risk.

Regional Supplies Planned

The Customs Minister told Australians that it was important to have food in isolated areas in "an emergency," and that the less strain there was imposed on transport at such a time the better the Federal Government would like it. First thought has thus been taken of the isolated areas, because in this country distances are great and transport times long. State and Commonwealth Governments are now co-operating in the establishment of regional supplies of food in country areas. In the cities problems of distribution are not so great: nevertheless "some hoarding by the individual" was declared desirable.

Every wholesale food and grocery firm in the cities is supplying lists of country customers and suburban stores which sell their goods. These firms will then be furnished with the so-called "iron rations" which include a wide range of selected items from bread improver and candy to matches, salt, soap, canned fruits, rice, split peas, powdered milk, and infant's food, and such country necessities as candles, kerosene, and matches.

Other arrangements will create a three-month supply of tea and sugar at selected spots.

As Federal plans are advanced, the new Labor Government of New South Wales is rapidly bringing organization to a field in which great uncertainty has ruled.

The Government, seeking security for Sydney's 1,300,000 people, is moving fast to define local authority responsibility and to end a state of affairs which has caused two chief wardens of Sydney's air-raid precaution service to resign because they lacked the power to establish organization in the City on what they thought a firm basis.

This marks a new stage in the development of civilian defense which each State was advised to develop for itself, but not to push beyond the blueprint stage. First step of the new Government has been to recall Harry A. Bland, official secretary to the New South Wales Agent-General's Office in London, from his post there. Mr. Bland has made a detailed study of air-raid protection methods and their value.

Deep Shelters Built

Without delay National Emergency Services Minister R. J. Heffron pushed on to creation of trial blackouts, taking power to build deep shelters for Government employees, to make private firms do the same and to provide financial aid for householders who are expected to furnish some sort of air-raid protection for themselves.

New decrees issued by the Government under Mr. Heffron's protection plan give the State administration powers over hospitals, transport, and shelters. The day the decrees were issued the National Emergency Services Minister reserved as a public air-raid shelter seven miles of unused ocean outfall sewer built to serve southern and western Sydney. Ten entrances, expected to cost about $4,000 at present rates of exchange, will be built to this tunnel which will then serve as shelter for 30,000 persons in time of need. In places it is 120 feet deep.

The comprehensive and definite program put forward by Mr. Heffron is infusing new life into the civil defense organization.

Housing Project Hits Snag

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Housing officials called for legal advice yesterday on a case in which the low bidder on a Wayne, Mich., housing project charges that efforts are afoot to freeze him out of the job because the American Federation of Labor objects.

P. J. Currier, head of the Currier Lumber Company, Detroit, has asserted that, although his bid on the 300-unit defense housing project was $431,000 below the next bidder, officials of the Office of Production Management have recommended against giving him the job because he plans to hire labor affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Joseph Keenan, OPM labor consultant and former secretary of A. F. of L.'s Chicago Federation of Labor, advised the Federal Works Agency that A. F. of L. building tradesmen in Detroit had spoken of the possibility of a general strike if the contract went to Mr. Currier.

The OPM and the A. F. of L. Buildings Trade Department have entered into a wage stabilization agreement, but the C. I. O. contends this agreement should not confer power on anyone to deprive a contractor of a job because he employs C. I. O. labor.

John M. Carmody, head of the Federal Works Agency, who for several weeks has had the Currier bid under consideration, announced tonight that he had asked the Justice and Labor Departments, and the OPM, for their views on legal and policy questions involved.

U. S. Junior League Joins Civilian Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The Association of the Junior League of America, through its Board of Directors, has placed itself on record as favoring 100 per cent co-operation in the Government's civilian defense program and has pledged to maintain volunteer services in the local communities throughout the Country.

"We believe the maintenance of community service is the very foundation of any program of total defense," Mrs. George V. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, Canada, President of the Association, said in an address to the Board yesterday. "We believe that we can best serve our country by offering our co-operation to the Government in helping to make effective in local communities plans for the central organization of volunteer service.

"We realize that no volunteer defense program can succeed unless it is co-ordinated on a national scale. Be it resolved, therefore, that the defense program of the Junior League is the contribution their members can make in any local programs that are set up in connection with local defense councils and in maintaining existing community services."

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French Resistance to Nazis Increases in All Sections

The following account of unrest in Occupied and Unoccupied France has been compiled from material obtained from reliable informants recently arrived in this country from France.

By Ernest Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most serious source of weakness for Frenchmen in their resistance to the Nazi conqueror, according to French people newly arriving in this country, is the splitting up of France. Frenchmen in the Unoccupied Zone are deeply regretting that Hitler did not occupy the whole of the country.

They consider this the Führer's shrewdest move. By this means he has succeeded in splitting France into two mentally different parts and producing not only diversities, but also confusion and even frictions between the two unequally treated territories.

Resistance against the German masters is more determined and better organized in the Occupied Zone.

This was evident in the anti-Nazi demonstrations of the students in Paris as early as November, 1940, whereas in Unoccupied France the first signs of a rallying of forces was only visible a few weeks ago.

Pétain Government

In Unoccupied France the people though not less willing to make a firm stand against the Nazis, are hampered in their attempts by the existence of the Pétain Government. In Occupied France, Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, almost a year ago, lost whatever prestige he had possessed. In the unoccupied part it took the disappointments and humiliations of the last ten months to begin to undermine the confidence which the Hero of Verdun commanded among the masses.

Criticism of Marshal Pétain has generally been accompanied by the final deliberation: "Anyway, you can't deny that he is a good Frenchman."

However, the mounting blunders in the political field, the loss of Indo-China, disputes within the Administration, scarcity of food and clothing, all have seriously impaired confidence in the Marshal.

Change in Attitude

The change in public opinion became apparent last June when Marshal Pétain, addressing a meeting in Lyons, was continuously interrupted by shouts: "Long live the United States!"

Differences between the two parts of France, however, are being in some measure overcome by the latest blunder of the Nazis—the indiscriminate shooting of hostages. This most barbarous and inhuman action is likely to fail entirely of its desired result.

It only serves to add to the indignation and may end in alienating even the two small groups which hitherto have been Germanophil. These are the heads of the heavy industries and the "Légion des Combattants."

Heavy industry in France used always to be "above" national considerations. Since Hitler's rise to power, the French iron mines provided Germany with as much as 28 per cent of its total yearly import. That means that about a quarter of the weapons used in the "Battle for France" were made of French material.

The defeat of their country did not change the views of these men.

Pétain's Legion

The case of the "Légion des Combattants" is different. This organization was recently transformed by Marshal Pétain into something like a French National Socialist Party—the only party permitted in France. The "Légion" consists of about 300,000 members. Half of them were never combattants. Many of them may be listed among the "unemployables" common to all countries. The latter run no risks, because they have nothing to loose.

The legionnaires enjoy great privileges. They get extra rations of food and clothing, and resturants are under compulsion to serve legionnaire-guests a full course meal for five france, that's about 15 cents.

The newspapers have to print a daily column "The Legion Talks," in which the readers are enlightened on the subject of French virtues and English and Jewish vices. The main French virtue, according to these effusions, seems to be spying and denouncing—the main activity of the legionnaires.

French Not Deceived

The French, people, however, are not taken in by the intimidations of the "Legion."

Two months ago, when the Japanese marched into Indo-China and the Pétain Government tried to explain this step as a necessary protective measure against British aggression, a French newspaper published the official declaration and underneath it an article entled "The French Intelligence," in which the French ability to find the truth, even if it is buried under lies, was glorified. Not a word about Indo-China in this article. Yet the reader knew what it meant.

Indeed, the Frenchman offers a natural resistance to intimidation.

Nowhere, for example, except in the Netherlands, has the Nazi drive for fostering anti-Semitism met with such ill-success as in France.

Most of those Frenchmen who, prior to Hitler, had inclinations to anti-Semitism, turned philo-Semitic when the Nazi campaign against the Jews started.

The manner in which Nazi orders are circumvented is evidenced by an episode in one of the large French universities. A teacher named Cohen, who had never made a secret of his adherence to the Jewish faith, was summoned by his principal. Mr. Cohen was asked if he were a Jew. He was then asked if he could prove his being a Jew. "I know Jewish Cohens," said his superior, "and I know Catholic Cohens. Unless you can prove conclusively that all your four grandparents were of pure Jewish stock, I am not in a position to dismiss you, but must insist on your performing your duties meticulously."

Police Help Them

When policemen are not acting under the eyes of the Germans, they will frequently help their fellow-countrymen to evade punishment. There are many who, on their way to jail have been surprised to hear their guard suddenly say: "Give me a false address and go."

Smuggling Victims

People who want to leave the Occupied Zone and cannot get the required permit from the German authorities are smuggled across the border with the help of an efficient organization. This assistance is given either without payment at all or for a very modest payment.

Proclamations from the German authorities are no sooner published than they are torn off or covered with inscriptions, such as "traitor" or "lies."

Thousands of copies of the most recent proclamation of Ferdinand de Brinon, the representative of Vichy in Paris, were found, barely two hours after publication, covered with small stickers: "Made in Germany."

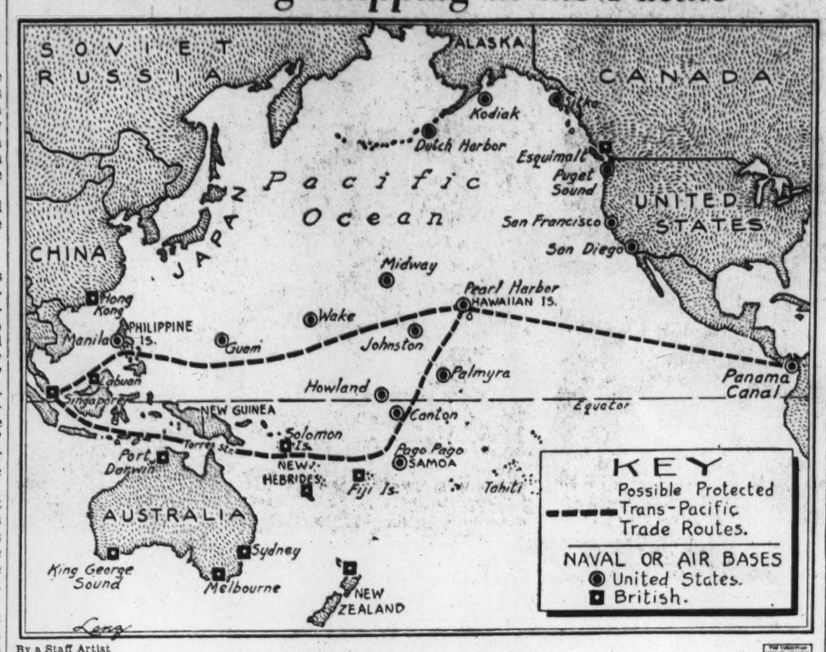
There are many clandestine publications in Paris. They range from simple one-page leaflets to 16-page magazines like one that is being published weekly by an association of French officers.

This paper brings analyses of the war situation based on foreign radiocasts and keeps its readers informed of all important events inside and outside of France.

The attitude of this "military" magazine is unequivocally pro-British. So is that of practically all the illegal publications.

Most French people listen to the BBC radiocasts—even in Paris. One resident of the suburbs said: "I live in a house with ten other tenants. We own eleven radio sets. When the British broadcast comes on every family may be found sitting at its radio." All Frenchmen, he said, have been taking up a little song given out by the BBC: "Radio Paris ment, Radio Paris ment, Radio Paris est allemand" (Radio Paris lies, it talks German).

Protecting Shipping in the Pacific



By a Staff Artist

Problem for the U. S. Navy

Protecting shipping across the Pacific is a complex problem which has become a matter of urgent importance in view of fresh sinkings of shipping in American waters.

Need of U. S. Naval Bases In South Pacific Stressed

Continued from Page 1

tween the United States and Australiasia, due consideration must be given the type of enemy opposition expected. Isolated Nazi raiders will require one method, while having to deal with the navy of Japan will necessitate another procedure.

From west coast ports of the United States, the logical route for vessels to follow when en route to Australasia, will be via Honolulu and Samoa. From east coast ports via the Panama Canal, the southern route to Torres Strait with a stop at Samoa would seem the more economical.

Lack of Bases

However, vessels following either of these routes will have very little in the way of bases to assist them once they have cleared Honolulu or Panama. Certainly none that are in keeping with Captain Mahan's definition: ". . . harbors, properly spaced, adequately defended, and with abundant supplies. . . ."

Eleventh-hour efforts are now being made to provide Pago Pago, Samoa, and Guam with the defenses that should have been installed years ago. Johnston and Palmyra Islands which are mere atolls along the route from Honolulu to Samoa have been equipped as seaplane bases, and together with Pago Pago afford the means of providing plane patrol all the way from Hawaii to and beyond Samoa, where similar patrols based on the Fiji, New Hebrides, and Solomon Groups can cover the area into Torres Strait.

Defenses Stressed

The great danger of placing too much dependence on this method of protecting convoys lies in the comparative inability of the bases on Johnston and Palmyra to defend themselves. A lone cruiser sliding in with the dawn could level the base facilities with gun fire against no opposition except such planes as can be brought into action. And these bases possess no facilities for handling surface craft.

Under present conditions these far reaches of the South Pacific seem reasonably safe from any Nazi marauder except possibly a lone raider. And such a raider would have to be a converted merchantman with unusual steaming radius as there are no ports available for refueling other than facilities which may be afforded by Japan. Even a Nazi tanker or two tucked away at some isolated island out of the thousands which dot the sea in this area, could not keep a raider supplied with fuel indefinitely. And then there is the matter of food and dry docking. Ships' bottoms foul quickly in warm southern waters.

Japanese Possessions

The Japanese possession nearest the route from Hawaii to Samoa is Jaluit in the Marshall Group, but fortunately the minimum distance is 1,700 miles, too great for any seaplane known to be in Japanese possession to negotiate as a round trip.

The southern route from Panama to Samoa is a long haul with no good port of call except Tahiti in the Society Group, a French possession which has espoused the Free French cause. Very probably few facilities are available at Tahiti, but it can be developed into a fair base by expenditure of the necessary effort.

Should it be found necessary to route traffic from Panama to Samoa by way of Hawaii to take advantage of the plane patrol, 1,300 miles will be added to an already lengthy voyage.

Secretary Knox did not so state in his article but a news item of recent date based on what appears to be good authority does state that units of the United States Navy are now escorting ships, and not necessarily those flying the flag of the United States, all the way to Singapore.

This information affords an insight of the policy which will be followed—patrol from such bases as we have, but provide escorts as well.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Axis Seeks to Halt Revolt

Continued from Page 1

reach Palestine by way of the Greek islands.

Conditions in islands are so rebellious that few Axis soldiers dare stay there now, and in Crete rebel forces are still fighting the occupying Axis troops.

In Greece itself large numbers of Greek homes now have smuggled arms, and the Greeks are only waiting for the day when they can attack their oppressors.

Weary of Russian War

In Bulgaria, Rumania and even in Hungary reports confirm that the people, weary with the Russian war, are daily organizing sabotage, and that the German-controlled puppet governments are being forced to impose repressive measures and severe penalties against and patriot who dares voice the opinion that Hitler's "new order" in Europe brings nothing but famine, misery, and oppression.

While discontent and revolt reach new levels of intensity in the Balkans, similar conditions appear to be brewing in Italy as a result of growing discontent among the people.

Already there have been numerous instances of sabotage.

Italian morale which was shaken by the African disasters of last winter, is now reaching a new low level. This is increased by the grave shortage of food and even munitions.

Italian Morale at New Low

When Hitler recently asked Mussolini for 10 new divisions for the Russian front his Axis partner, it is said, only sent him three, and these had to be reinforced by three battalions of Blackshirts.

The Italian Nation is also depressed by the news from Libya. The resistance of Tobruk has greatly lowered the morale of Axis troops fighting in the desert.

Hospitals in Southern Italy are full of Nazi soldier invalids. Increasing RAF raids on Northern and Southern Italy are also depressing the thoroughly war-weary Italian.

Recently there have been demonstrations against the regime in Sicily. However it is the Nazis, not the Italians, who now control Italy and most control posts are now held by Nazis.

However the revolt is growing and it is freely suggested that on the day when the Nazi war machine begins to crumble the Italians will rise against their Nazi "friends."

Whoever Wins Italy Loses

The poor morale of the Italians is farther lowered by the many wild rumors which are going the rounds. On one side it is whispered that this month will witness a British offensive against Libya and then the Italians will be finally driven from Africa. It is even mentioned in Rome that after the Libyan campaign the British will attempt a landing and occupy Sicily.

Indeed many Italians feel that the war is lost and view the future with forboding.

As a distinguished foreign diplomat said regarding Italy the other day, "If Britain wins the war Italy losses her empire. If Germany wins she loses her freedom."

Haw! Haw!

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 4

The Berlin radio said today, "We wish to announce that the world-famous radio commentator, Lord Haw Haw, has been banned from the air."

William Joyce, an Englishman who goes by the pseudonym of "Lord Haw Haw," has long radiocast propaganda against Britain and its Allies from Berlin. No reason for the ban was announced.

The radiocast announcement was recorded here by CBS.

I. L. O. Charts Program For Just Peace

Continued from Page 1

advancement and social security."

Mr. Phelan bases his recommended policies upon these considerations:

"This then can be taken as the starting point, that future policy is to be directed to ensuring for the individual not only an improvement in conditions of labor but economic security without which, it is now recognized there can be no fully effective implementation of social justice.

"Economic security, however, is not to be interpreted narrowly, and all the pronouncements quoted above if read in their full context make it clear that economic security is not regarded as an end in itself but as the condition which enables men to build on the secure basis of an assured standard of material well-being a fuller, richer, and above all a freer life.

Economic Security

"Economic security could conceivably exist with a high degree of material prosperity in the slave state but at the price of slavery. What the governments of the members of the organization are determined to seek is economic security for all citizens, achieved in a manner which respects individual dignity and liberty, of which it is as we now perceive in modern conditions an essential element.

"Machines which have made possible mass production have also made possible mass unemployment, something against which, when it occurs, the individual worker, whatever his energy, initiative, and good will, is powerless. When millions of men feel this sense of despair and impotence their effective participation as citizens in the life of the community to which they belong is distorted if not destroyed.

"The principle of political equality which lies at the basis of the democratic system loses its value and efficacy if it is not translated economcially into the life of the individual citizen. A healthy democracy therefore implies an adequate economic standing for its members, and since the conditions no longer exist in which it could be hoped that this would be provided by the interplay of blind economic forces, self-preservation dictates that national and international policy must be directed deliberately to that end.

Prevention of Unemployment

"Economic security for the individual in this sense implies more than the old slogans of 'the right to work' or 'work or relief.' It implies more even than 'the prevention of unemployment' by such economic measures and policies as may produce that result and thereby eliminate economic insecurity from the life of the average worker.

"It aims in addition at enabling him to secure, for himself and his family, all that is necessary to enable him in youth, through his working years, and in old age, to enjoy a place of dignity in the life of the community and to make to it whatever contribution his gifts and capabilities may render possible."

Americas' Students In U. S. Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—One hundred and seventy-five Latin-American students have come to the United States this fall on scholarships and fellowships administered by the Institute of International Education, it was announced today. This compares with 75 in 1940.

The students are here to study a great variety of subjects, chief among which are the English language and American history and literature.

Nazi Thrust Toward Donets Meets Soviet Counterattacks

By the Associated Press

Saturday, October 4

Germany's thrust toward the industrial Donets Basin in Southern Russia apparently presented the main danger to the Soviet today and dispatches from the belligerent capitals indicated a heavy fight was in progress in that sector.

London dispatches told of large Russian counterattacks in the Crimea sector but said the results were not yet known.

The Red Army apparently is driving from Melitopol, the London report declared, and added: "There is no indication that German tanks have yet reached the Crimea mainland."

Berlin reports said the Germans were turning their heaviest pressure upon the Donets and the manufacturing city of Kharkov. They admitted that German assaults were colliding with counter-attacking Russian tanks and armored trains.

The Russians reported the Germans were suffering heavy material losses in the South.

In one southwestern sector, the Soviet Information Bureau said, Red Army infantry and air units smashed 25 German tanks and 80 trucks and captured 300 trucks in working order and 100 motorcycles.

A Soviet communiqué said British fighter planes on one sector of the long front shot down four German Messerschmit planes without suffering any losses.

A Soviet communiqué announced a German submarine was destroyed by Soviet fleet units in northern waters.

Soviet marine parachutists were reported by the newspaper Red Fleet to have "disrupted communications" around the Black Sea port of Odessa and then joined guerrillas harassing the German-Rumanian siege lines.

In the Northwest, where Leningrad's civilian-backed armies were reported to have hurled the Germans back from one to two miles in continuing counterattacks, a Soviet unit was cited for klling 9,500 Germans in September in destruction or seizure of a large amount of battle supplies.

The Germans claimed they had captured the palace of the former Czars at Krasnoye Selo, 18 miles southeast of Leningrad.

With German siege guns still said to be pounding Leningrad itself, DNB acknowledged a Red Army counterattack on two German divisions outside the City, but claimed it was beaten off.

Railway lines radiating out from Moscow, which the Germans say is the hub of the Russian rail system, were attacked by Nazi bombers overnight, along with railway stations in and around Moscow itself. It was claimed that traffic on 15 lines was interrupted, that seven trains were destroyed, 33 others set afire, 16 stations bombarded, and 76 trains severely hit.

Objector Problem Simplified Under New Zealand's System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand, the only British Dominion to conscript for foreign service in this war, appears to have solved the problem of the conscientious objector.

In the World War, few conscientious objectors had rights in the British Empire. Some who refused to serve lost civil status and went to jail for long periods. But, like Great Britain, this country approached the present conflict with a new attitude toward the freedom of conscience in a time of crisis and determined, among other things, that it should not be necessary to prove membership of a religious community in order to establish the sincerity of objection to war.

Consequently, the armed forces appeal boards, to which men called up under the draft must go if they desire exemption from war service, decided to determine merely if a conscientious objector was genuinely an opponent of war. Under such a system, great flexibility is possible, and everything naturally depends on the impression made by the man on the board. If the objector survives the cross-examination of the board chairman, who is usually a minor judge, and can support his story by the testimony of friends, he has every chance of winning exemption.

Job Problems

However, with the sharpening of the war and the mobilization of larger numbers of men, new aspects of this problem began to disclose themselves. It was found that while some men were being drafted away to the mobilization camps to be trained for foreign service, and steady training of a new home defense army helped swell the total of the nation's manpower in uniform, those left behind were given new jobs, and new opportunities. Among these were conscientious objectors who were advanced in status and in salary.

"War profiteers" was the term used by R. Wild, Chairman of the important Canterbury Education Board, in reference particularly to teachers who could step into the jobs of other men who had been mobilized for Army service.

To end this anomaly, National Service Minister Robert Semple announced a new departure—that exemption was to be made dependent on a liability for alternative service at rates of pay and under conditions which would mean material sacrifice by the exempted man. This applied a new test of sincerity; willingness to make sacrifices for the sake of convictions. It also meant the checking of the possibility of objectors profiting by the absence of so many men from the country's customary life.

Three Classes

The new plan divides the objectors into three classes. First are those whose appeals have been upheld by the draft boards and who may be called upon to perform, under civil control, some alternative service under conditions laid down by the National Service Ministry.

Second are those whose appeals are dismissed on condition their Army service is restricted to non-combatant duties. Third are those whose appeals are rejected unconditionally and who will be mobilized by the Army when their class is drafted into camp.

The Government has not yet announced the terms of the alternative service provided for the first group and is being urged to do so by various national bodies, among them manufacturers and World War veterans, who have resolved that the objectors should be required to give service at soldiers' rates of pay.

Mr. Semple also has announced that the Government has instructed Army chiefs that noncombatant service must be provided for those men who are conscientiously opposed to inclusion in combat units, and that men must not subsequently be drafted to combat units unless they themselves asked to be transferred.

How Long Opposed?

The new system introduced by the Government also cleared up a number of points which had previously been doubtful. It demanded that an objector produce evidence not only that he had held the beliefs he claimed, but for how long he had done so and in what circumstances he acquired them. At the same time the appeal boards were permitted to accept uncorroborated testimony if they felt like doing so.

Additionally, provision was made for objectors who had already brought their cases before draft boards and failed to obtain exemption to apply a second time if they felt like doing so. This was done because of the widening of the scope of the decrees covering the whole situation.

A further development associated with the whole question of exemptions is that appeal boards are now expressly authorized to require men granted exemption in the public interest (key men in industry and natural scientists, for example) to give alternative service with civil defense organizations such as the Emergency Fire Service or the Home Guard.

World Series Relay Barred by Court

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—A ruling prohibiting the Muzak Corporation, which relays transcribed music on a telephone hookup, from intercepting and carrying on its wires Mutual Broadcasting System's World Series accounts was made yesterday by State Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer.

Justice Hammer granted a restraining order applied for by MBS and the Gillette Safety Razor Company, Inc., sponsor of the broadcasts.

Gillette engaged Mutual to broadcast the games between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Yankees, and agreed under contract with Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis to pay the two Leagues a total of $100.000 for exclusive broadcast rights.

Muzak declared its relay in no way altered the broadcasts and that announcements and commercials were carried into restaurants and other establishments serviced by its system.

"It seems clear," said Judge Hammer, "that Mutual's right has been invaded by the defendant, and that it is entitled to the injunction sought."

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Of The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except Sunday at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1941
State of Massachusetts } ss.
County of Suffolk }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Albert F. Gilmore, Francis L. Jandron, and Herbert L. Standeven, who, having duly sworn according to law, depose and say that they are the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, of The Christian Science Monitor, and that the following is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, managing editor, and manager are:
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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 2 months preceding the date shown abcve is 133,206.

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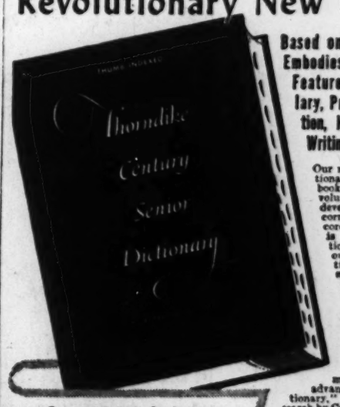

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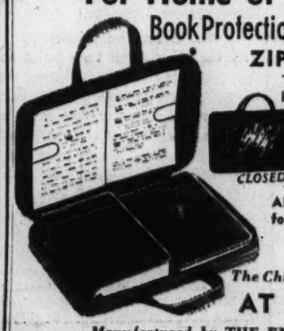

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Conscription: Big Issue in Canada

By William Henry Chamberlin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The issue of all-out conscription is potentially far and away the most explosive element in Canadian politics today. It is perhaps the only question which, under certain circumstances, might upset the present Liberal Government, headed by W. L. Mackenzie King, despite its large parliamentary majority.

Canada has gone through several stages in regard to its regulations for military service, all of which lead up to the present problem.

The tendency after the First World War—in which 60,000 Canadians were killed overseas—had been to cut down the military establishment to a minimum. There was a permanent force of only 4,500 men in September, 1939, supplemented by a non-permanent active Militia, roughly similar to the United States National Guard in character and training, of 55,000.

Fight on Conscription

Conscription in the other war left bitter memories, because of the determined opposition of the French Canadian minority, concentrated in the Province of Quebec. There were serious riots in Quebec City and many young French Canadians took to the woods rather than respond to the call to the colors. Some of this friction might have been obviated if the Minister of Defense at that time, Sir Sam Hughes, had shown a better understanding of the racial and religious susceptibilities of a French Roman Catholic population.

At any rate conscription had left bitter memories and the first instinct of Mr. King, a man who always likes to achieve results by persuasion rather than by driving, was to avoid this thorny problem. He believed, and the results have borne him out to some extent, but not as fully as he might have liked — that the voluntary cooperation of the large French Canadian minority, numbering about 30 per cent of the entire population, would be more valuable than the more spectacular results, accompanied perhaps by much sullen bitterness, that might have followed conscription.

So until June, 1940, Canada's war effort was a voluntary one. It was the idea of the Canadian Government, indorsed by London, that, while some volunteers would be sent overseas, Canada's main contribution would be in the big Empire Air Training scheme and in the building up of war industries which would be out of range of German bombers.

The collapse of France produced much the same alarmed reaction in Canada as in the United States. A system of one-month training for home defense was instituted. Last February the period of training was increased to four months. And more recently a still more important change was made. The conscript is now in the service for the duration of the war, unless he is released for some special reason by the military authorities.

All-out conscription, however, still does not prevail, because Canadians who are mobilized cannot be sent out of Canada. Overseas service remains on a voluntary basis. As a result of a vigorous recruiting campaign, supplemented by compulsory service during the last year an army of about 400,000 men has been raised. Of these 220,000 are in the so-called active army, which is liable to overseas service.

Three divisions with auxiliary forces making up a total of over 100,000 men are already stationed in England. Other units, including a complete armored division, with 350 tanks, are being shipped across the ocean as fast as the newly trained conscripts are prepared to take their places in key positions of home defense.

Canada's Air Force

In relation to population, a Canadian Army of 400,000 is the equivalent of a United States Army of 4,400,000. There are at least 60,000 Canadians in the ever-growing Air Force. Yet there is a good deal of questioning among Canadians as to whether the country is putting forward its full war effort; and this questioning usually centers around the problem of conscription.

Under the present system, so the critics argue, the country's resources in manpower are not being scientifically utilized. Some provinces get off more easily than others. No precise official figures are available on this delicate subject; but there is a very general impression that volunteering in Quebec has been only about half, in relation to population, what it has been elsewhere.

Recruiting is far from brisk in some districts. And it is the general impression in Canadian military circles that, while there may be no serious shortage of men for overseas service now, there may well be serious gaps in the overseas divisions when and if they go into action and begin to sustain severe casualties. Moreover, it is contended that the present system is haphazard and inefficient, that older men who volunteer are taken, sometimes without regard for physical fitness, while younger men remain at home.

Seek to Avoid Bitterness

Those who advocate the status quo as regards methods of enlistment argue that the number of additional men which might be obtained for overseas service by all-out conscription would not offset the bitterness which such a measure would excite in French Canada and that it is doubtful whether conscription would win as an election issue even in the English-speaking provinces.

What seems most probable is that there will be a marking of time on this controversial issue, accompanied by such expedients as bringing pressure on the men who are mobilized for home defense to volunteer for active service. One such form of pressure, which can be observed in operation at a basic training center in Cornwall, Ontario, was to offer volunteers for the active army a choice of their branch of service which was denied to the men who remained in the home defense units.

Two developments might conceivably break the present dead lock and lead to the introduction of conscription without reservation as to overseas service. One would be the fullfledged unconditional entrance of the United States into the war. The other would be a serious military disaster, suggesting an urgent need for more Canadian soldiers.

Meanwhile, Minister of Defense, Col. James L. Ralston, a fighting infantry officer in the last war, and his aides are struggling with problems not dissimilar to those which beset the organization of the enlarged United States Army. One of their greatest difficulties is to ease out as gently as possible popular militia officers who do not possess the physical or technical qualifications necessary for the exacting task of leadership in modern war. Another problem is produced by the strong Canadian regionalism, or local patriotism. A unit from Prince Edward Island does not relish a commanding officer from British Columbia and it is a serious matter to appoint a Colonel from Hamilton to command a regiment recruited in Toronto.

Chain of Airports to Alaska On Way to Speedy Completion

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (CP)—The "northwest passage by air" along which will travel military and civilian aircraft of all sizes, speed and power, has been made available by the Dominion Government in a season of hard work, it is announced.

A flying journey of more than 2,000 miles in British Columbia, the Yukon and Alberta showed that the chain of airports built in the northland to Alaska now is ready for use, although not completed, J. A. Wilson, Director of Air Services in the Transport Department, has reported.

Radio range stations have been installed at most of the fields and all will be so equipped this year. Airmen will be able to travel into the Far North assisted by services as complete as those on long-established air lines. Newly-constructed runways are already being used by large machines, both Canadian and American.

The fields were built by the Transport Department under arrangement with national defense departments which had consulted with United States authorities. American airmen may travel this route to Alaska defense outposts free from the fog which often hampers flying along the coast.

Range Stations Needed

Mr. Wilson said a modern transport machine could leave New York and fly to Whitehorse, in the Yukon, or Fairbanks, Alaska, landing only on fields where runways were good and of sufficient length. At present, the only inconvenience the pilot felt was that radio range stations were not all completed.

Cost of the seven fields and equipment was estimated at $5,000,000.

Mr. Wilson's inspection trip by air took him from Vancouver to Hope, and then north to Prince George, B. C., where a major airport development is underway. He traveled west by road to Smithers, B. C., where airport work has started.

Prince George is already a junction point in air services traveling through the Northern Territory, being touched by Pan American Airways machines flying to and from Alaska and by Yukon Southern Company planes running out of Vancouver to connect at Fort St. John, B. C., with the line operated from Edmonton to Whitehorse.

Fort St. John, northeast of Prince George, has its landing strip available for any size machine. At this point, the planes bound for the Yukon and Alaska turn northwestward to Fort Nelson where transportation of materials has been the major problem of contractors this summer.

Sawmill Flown In

Half the necessary supplies had been moved in over the snow when the rivers went out and the remainder had to be routed from waterways, in Northern Alberta, along tortuous rivers by boats and barges for nearly 1,000 miles. A sawmill flown in last spring cut wood for buildings and the airport was hewn out of the bush.

Even greater difficulties were encountered at Watson Lake, next airport to the west, where a 7,000-foot runway strip has been laid. Mr. Wilson's machine made the first landing on this strip Sept. 3 but on Sept. 7, on his way back from Whitehorse, he noted that a large American transport had alighted on the new field.

Supplies for the Watson Lake field were sent by boat to Wrangell, Alaska, and were sent by river steamship 200 miles to Telegraph Creek, B. C., to be carried over a portage of 75 miles to the head of Dease Lake.

On Dease Lake, contractors had to construct a small shipyard and build a stern-wheeler, three "tunnel" boats for river transportation and 12 barges, which hauled the supplies 200 miles down the Dease River to the Liard River, finally completing the journey over 35 miles of road built to Watson Lake.

Hard-Surface Runways

The Whitehorse airport is being remodeled with hard-surface runways. This is the last stop on the Canadian side, although intermediate landing fields will be built by both Canada and the United States along the 500-mile run from Whitehorse to Fairbanks.

The airports now available for use along the Canadian route, and which will be completed this year, ensure that airplanes will have hops of no longer than 250 miles. Sites have been chosen for intermediate landing fields which when constructed will provide safe landing grounds every 100 miles.

Mr. Wilson, who was accompanied by L. G. Magee, Chief Airways Engineer, flew nonstop from Whitehorse to Fort St. John on the return trip, covering 700 miles in four hours. For 600 miles along this route airplanes can fly at an altitude no higher than is normal on long-established airlines as it follows a trough between mountains.

From Fort St. John Mr. Wilson flew to Grand Prairie, Alta., where the existing field is being improved. This is the last stop before Edmonton, which is connected by Trans-Canada lines run east and west in Canada and to the United States.

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Scenes in the African War Zone

Wide World

Ancient and Modern Methods Opposed

The racing camel of the Sudanese in North Africa presents a contrast in civilization with the motorcycle of the British Royal Air Force rider. This is in zone of the Western Desert where the Axis and the British are preparing for a battle of supremacy.

Nazis at Work in French North Africa

By W. E. Lucas

Former Portugal correspondent now in this country who has unusual sources of information direct from the occupied nations of Europe.

A few weeks ago 13 French officers were assassinated by rebellious Arab soldiers in garrisons near Algiers, as a result more than 100 Arabs were executed by order of the French military command. This event, little publicized in the press of this country, throws an interesting light on one facet of collaboration between Berlin and Vichy. There is ample evidence to show that this Arab military mutiny was the culminating incident in Nazi attempts to stir Arab soldiers to revolt against their French officers.

While words of friendship, albeit one-sided, flow between Vichy Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and Otto Abetz, Gauleiter of Paris, the Nazis are doing everything in their power to undermine the French position in North Africa with the ultimate object of taking this rich territory over for their own use.

Nazi penetration and propaganda in North Africa appears in many forms, but fundamentally it is aimed at the disruption of the French colonial empire from within, by working upon the disaffected elements among the Arab population. Independence must sound strange coming from Nazi lips, but that is what the German agents are promising the Arabs.

It is a tough assignment, since the prospect of German domination is sufficient to cancel out for the majority of the Arabs any dislike that they may have for French rule. But, nevertheless, the German agents have been hard at work ever since the Armistice gave them almost unrestricted opportunities. They have been bringing pressure, persuasion and pounds sterling—the Arabs refuse to accept any money but pounds or dollars) to bear on every local chief and as far as Morocco is concerned have a hand-picked Sultan ready to slip into the palace at the crucial moment.

Several Lines of Propaganda

The German propaganda takes several lines. It promises the Arabs, that after the Nazi victory against the British Empire, they will be delivered from French rule and protected against the rapacious British who have exploited their co-religionists all over the eastern world. It maintains that a plebiscite will be held among the native population of North Africa through which they will have the opportunity of deciding upon their own form of government.

It should, however, be emphasized, in parenthesis, that in the event of a plebiscite the Germans have suborned certain mussulman leaders who will direct the votes of their fellow moslems along the path which the Nazis wish them to take.

While the agents of Adolf Hitler are holding up before Arab eyes these brilliant prospects of freedom for the future, they are careful to draw a lesson from the present. They point to Syria and Indo-China to show that the French have not the strength to keep their possessions and without the protection of the Germans North Africa too might fall under the oppressive grasp of such notorious Empire-mongers as the British or the Japanese.

Put Blame on French

At the same time they point to the present shortage of food in North Africa, especially tea and sugar which are for the Arab a staple and an essential to oriental hospitality. The blame for this state of affairs is placed upon the French. The full effect, however, of this particular line of propaganda has been countered by the policy of the United States which has insisted upon sending a minimum of food and materials to North Africa, the majority of which is destined for distribution among the Arabs.

But perhaps the most curious quirk of all in the Nazi attempt to turn the native population against the French is the endeavor to play upon the religious fanaticism of the more ignorant by posing Adolf Hitler as a Mohammedan and as a new champion, leading a holy crusade against the infidel Christian. The persecution of the Christian churches and religion in Germany and the conquered countries by the Nazis is freely admitted and is used as evidence to substantiate this point. If Adolf Hitler persecutes the Christians then for the ignorant Arab mind he must be a Moslem, since there is no other religion.

Economic Assets Sought

There are, however, more open methods of German penetration into North Africa whose aim is to gain beforehand the control of certain economic assets. The French bondholders, it is reported, are being compelled to sell to German buyers their stocks in the Chemin de Fer de Maroc. The immense hydrelectric development scheme which was started at the beginning of the war in Algeria has been almost entirely taken over by German engineers and is being assisted by Nazi capital.

At the same time the German Armistice Commission is making a complete list of all the French companies operating in North Africa together with details of all the machinery and materials, much of which is being sent to Libya for the war against Egypt.

The German Economic Mission on the other hand, by imposing a complete control over the meat and cereals and other North African products under the pretext of imposing a just rationing system, is gradually assuming the direction in these industries.

The Moroccan wool clip was allowed by the Germans to be sent to France only on condition that two fifths of it was used for making uniforms for German soldiers and only after the Nazis had taken into their hands the business and financial ends of the deal.

Illustrated Papers Banned

The French themselves have been able to do little to put a stop to German penetration into North Africa. They have tried to forestall Nazi propaganda among the Arabs by imprisoning anyone who is known to be in touch with the Germans; they have even been able to ban the German-financed illustrated papers in Arabic which showed pictures of the surrender of the French army, the war in Syria, Arabs well treated by the Nazis and pilgrims to Mecca saved by German submarines.

The Germans admittedly were furious at this slight stirring of opposition but, since their attempts to suborn the natives are secret, they cannot officially object.

These meager checks to their plans, however, cannot stem the stream of anti-French activities which is flowing in North Africa. Tangiers and Spanish Morocco are safe starting points for Nazi intrigue and the Spanish are willing accomplices since they have been promised a part of the spoils from the French African Empire.

There is a steady movement of German agents on Africa via Spain. German officers posing as Alsatians land in Algiers and swell the ranks of the scores of Nazis who fill official posts in consulates and on various commissions.

Darlan's Policy Opposed

General Weygand and Governor Nogues, too, are handicapped in their endeavors to keep North Africa intact within the French Empire. Whatever their views may be on the British or the Free French movement, both have shown a bitter hostility to the "whole-hog" policy of Admiral Darlan. But, with General Weygand no longer the boss in his own territory, the German drive to disrupt the French African Empire has been given added force.

The more virile attitude of General Weygand to purely French interests, which resulted in the recent expulsion of the collaborationist M. Abrial from Algeria, has finally sunk beneath the German pressure on Vichy. Admiral Darlan has taken over complete control of France's policy and armed forces; the commanders throughout the French Empire have lost their independence of action and can only resign themselves or bide their time. Recently, with the permission of the Vichy Admiral, Charles de Brinon in Paris was allowed to sign 1,800 visas for German tourists to Moroccan Africa. No protest from Africa was of any avail.

Morale in French North Africa has now sunk to its lowest pitch. Surrounded by difficulties, pressed on every hand by Berlin and Vichy, steeped in the mentality of a defeated people, there is not much they can do for themselves and a rich prize is rapidly falling into the German lap.

There are only two things that can bring hope, more vigorous opposition to the Germans and a counterblast to intrigue among the native population; a British victory in the Middle East or intervention in North Africa by the United States.

Canadian Incomes Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the national income during August at "slightly more than $442,000,000" compared with $404,000,000 in the same month of 1940, and said "the indicated gain of 9.2 per cent reflected the stimulation of war demands."

A minor recession was shown from the preceding month when the tentative computation was $448,800,000, but the Bureau said that aside from the maximum point of July the level of August was higher than in any other month during the period of monthly computation from January, 1935, to the present.

The income originating in commodity handling activities including transportation and trade was $93,500,000 in August against $92,200,000 in the preceding month. A slight gain was also shown in the facilitating activities including finance, government and service.

"The recession in the commodity producing division from the preceding month was mainly due to reduced grain deliveries," the Bureau said. The total for August for this division was $218,100,000 against $226,400,000 in the preceding month. The income originating in commodity producing industries during August last year amounted to $195,200,000.

The index of the physical volume of business reflecting conditions in manufacturing, mining, construction, electric power and distribution, was 141.2 in August against 138.5 in the preceding month.

Half of British Child Guests Want To Stay in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct 3 (CP)—Nearly 50 per cent of the British guest children in Canada have decided they want to spend the rest of their lives in the Dominion, Mrs. T. M. Snow of Ottawa, only English representative on the Children's Overseas Reception Board, said in an interview here.

Here with Geoffrey Shakespeare, Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs, in the course of a tour of the Dominion, visiting the British children, Mrs. Snow is known as the liaison officer between the children and the parents.

"There won't be any more children coming over because shipping space isn't available. . . . Altogether we have placed 1,530 children, a little more than 100 of them in Alberta," she said.

Mrs. Snow came to Canada in July of last year with her three children and two newphews. Her work is to keep in touch with the children's foster parents, and inform their own parents of their welfare.

Unoccupied France Selected For Corporative State Test

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYONS, France, Oct. 4—Some attempt at a corporative state along fascist lines took place this week here when all those engaged in the manufacture of printed goods in the Rhone region agreed to a charter of corporations.

The charter has been worked out by local committees composed equally of employers and employees. The Assembly of Industries which adopted the charter was composed of 500 delegates.

The first industrial corporations are being established in Unoccupied France, but the purpose is to make them national.

Marshal Pétain thus launches his attempt to suppress the revolutionary syndicalism that has characterized the industrial life of the republic.

Like a Medieval Model

The new charter is as binding for the entire industry as a law. Its seven parts essay to cover the working lives of all engaged in the industry. It resembles somewhat the rules of a medieval corporation.

Its provisions, according to the wording of the charter, assure the "property rights of the profession for owners, employees, and artisans"; they provide for keeping up the quality of the work; the remuneration and regulation of work; apprenticeship, vacations and social security.

Wasteful Methods Barred

There will also be provisions to prevent overproduction or wasteful competition, while financially the entire industry is to be made independent of the financial market.

Work charters of some kind have been adopted by butchers, pastry makers, and farmers. Leather workers, watch makers, and silk makers are stated to be working out their charters.

Marshal Pétain appears to be hopeful of arranging charters for the major industries, steel, coal, railroads, gas, electric power and shipping.

Eventually, according to Vichy plans, there should be a complete corporative state. However, this desired result is not yet in sight, but will take many months yet to work out.

Canadian Control of Industries Taken to Provincial Regimes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—On his present trip to Western and Eastern Canada, the Minister of Labor, Norman McLarty will seek to have provincial governments adopt the wartime labor policy of the Federal Government and apply it to all industry. It is effective at the present time only in industry—principally war plants—which comes within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

The Government's labor policy, as embodied in an Order-in-Council December, 1940, provides that the basis of wage rates in war industry will be the highest standards obtaining in each branch of industry between 1926 and 1929, with the further provision that if wages increased after 1929 up to December, 1940, these higher rates shall apply. These basic standards may be increased only if they are not on a "fair and reasonable" level. In addition, however, bonuses are to be paid to cover increases in living costs.

The bonus system, at first urged on a voluntary basis, became mandatory in July, 1941, for all war industries, and was accepted by paper mills and the mining industry as well. A number of civilian industries, however, despite Government suggestions, have not as yet put the policy into practice.

Mr. McLarty would like to see it made compulsory everywhere. Otherwise there will be competition for labor between civilian and war plants, rates will be shaken out of line and the whole policy will lose some of its effectiveness as a dike against general inflation. Runaway wage increases would help to undermine the whole balanced system of price controls.

The National Labor Supply Council is now considering the suggestion advanced by A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labor, that employers should be consulted on the question of voluntarily agreeing to the rights of collective bargaining, and workmen on the subject of voluntarily agreeing to forgo the right to strike during the period of the war. He recommended that all disputes should be settled by arbitration in wartime. The comment of the Minister of Labor on these suggestions was that if some formula can be worked out by the National Labor Supply Council along these lines it would be extremely helpful to the war effort.

The objective of the Government policy is to keep labor satisfied and at work. Orders-in-Council aiming at the goal of avoiding labor unrest in wartime have affirmed the rights of workmen to "reasonable standards of wages and working conditions," and the principle of collective bargaining. Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, strikes are forbidden until disputes have first been considered by boards of conciliation. A recent regulation makes strikes illegal unless called by a majority vote of the workmen concerned, the vote to be taken under rules laid down by the Ministry of Labor, and heavy penalties are provided for infringement of this order.

Tokyo Resents Dutch Indies Supplying War Goods to Reds

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Japanese, unsuccessful themselves in obtaining a greater share of the rich resources of the Netherlands East Indies, expressed yesterday in strong terms their resentment at the Colonial Government for shipping oil and rubber to Soviet Russia.

Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, told the foreign press representatives his Government would regard as evidence of an "unfriendly attitude" large-scale exports of such vital war materials from the Indies to Russia, inasmuch as Japanese trade with the Indies is virtually at a standstill.

[Dispatches from Batavia said the Indies began supplying Russia with oil, rubber, and coffee several weeks ago under a pledge in London by Netherlands Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy placing the products of Netherland colonies "at the disposal of the Soviets." The Batavia announcement said that Russian ships had called recently at Surabaya, one of the Netherlands' Indies principal ports, to load cargoes of rubber, oil and coffee for Vladivostok.]

Ishii's warning was echoed by the Japanese press, the newspaper Kokumin accusing the Indies of "betraying Japan" and declaring Tokyo would be compelled to adopt a new angle in its foreign policy if the Batavia Government persisted in "obstinate anti-Axis and hostile actions."

The Japan Times and Advertiser, Foreign Office organ, declared in a front-page article that informed quarters "incline to the view the Netherlands East Indies are going to play a role in the execution of the program of aid to the Soviet war effort worked out in the Tripartite Conference in Moscow."

The Times and Advertiser added:

"The frequency with which acts of outrage against Japan have lately been committed by the Netherlands East Indies combines to make these quarters think they have reason to regard the attitude of the Dutch Colony toward this country with grave concern."

Kokumin also referred to "successive outrages" which it said had been perpetrated against Japanese settlers in the Indies, quoting Japanese who had returned recently with "just their personal effects" after spending 30 or 40 years in the colony.

The paper spoke bitterly of the Indies' refusal to supply oil and other products to Japan despite the "patience" of a Japanese economic mission which was recalled from Batavia last June after months of fruitless negotiations.

Declaring that Japanese investments in the Indies total more than 300,000,000 yen, Kokumin said that "Japan's rights and interests in the oil, tin, tungsten, coffee, etc., there form a great artery of Japan's lifeline southward." (The yen had a value of about 23 cents before freezing of Japanese funds by the United States, and Britain, but is no longer quoted on the Foreign Exchange.)

The Indies Government has displayed "a hostile attitude in betraying Japan's intention of establishing a co-prosperity sphere," the paper said, and Japan "therefore cannot remain unconcerned as far as the Netherlands East Indies situation is concerned."

Canada Seeking More U. S. Goods

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3 (AP)—Canada this year will purchase from the United States about $950,000,000 in goods, mostly war materiél on a cash basis, William J. Cairns, Assistant National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, said today.

He told the American Red Cross Western New York Conference that Canada is trying to carry on its part of the war on a "pay-as-you-go-basis to prevent inflation."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

English Church Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A report of exceptional interest to everyone who esteems and admires the great tradition of English church music has just been published by the Cathedral Organists' Association and the Church Music Society under the title of "Cathedral Music Today and Tomorrow" (S. P. C. K. and Milford. London. 1s.) The cathedral service, to quote the introduction, has been for some 400 years the foundation of all that can be called distinctively English music. "Almost alone among our musical institutions," the statement rather ingenuously continues, "it has secured the unqualified respect and admiration of musicians throughout the civilized world." For centuries the cathedrals have been permanent schools of music and from their choirs and organ lofts has flowed a long line of eminent composers, including, "the union of the English language and music in choral song." As the report says, cathedral choir boys have to learn daily, at short notice, new and often difficult music and produce it in public. Owing to their work and environment, they develop resourcefulness, courage, individuality, artistic perception, and powers of expression beyond their years. The value of music in education is shown by the fact that they more than hold their own with non-singing boys in open scholarships at the universities.

* * *

This aspect of the report deserves attention because not only is the choir boy the potential composer or executant but his voice, with its purity and impersonality, supplies one of the most characteristic features of English church music. This, it is pointed out, was written for boys and men, and when sung by any other voices cannot produce the effect intended by the composers. The use of women singers, with their more emotional color—they are now to be found in the stalls of more than one cathedral—knocks the bottom out of a tradition, and should the substitution become permanent "it would probably mean the final extinction of cathedral music as an individual art form, for the main element that distinguishes it from other choral music would be lacking . . . the main interest of this special branch would be lost."

* * *

The sub-committee which prepared the report sees "ominous signs of decay," alike in the choirs and choir schools and in the quality of the musical services. It also seems apprehensive that many age-long cathedral musical traditions, other than the one mentioned above, may be thrust aside by the economic, political, and social conditions likely to follow the present war. Every English musician, at any rate, will hope that this priceless musical heritage is preserved. Many may feel that it is as worthy of protection as is the cathedral itself. From a strictly musical standpoint can the two be separated? The report does not touch this side of the question.

The other day in reading Bagenal and Wood's admirable "Planning for Good Acoustics" one was a little startled to find buildings and churches referred to as "musical instruments." Every organist knows, of course, that his church has a "sympathetic note," a region of pitch in which tone is reinforced—in short, a "key." Bagenal and Wood give quite a long list of the "keys" of various English cathedrals and remark: "A church with a pronounced tonality may be regarded as an instrument which can be learned and used by a choir and is likely to modify the music produced within it." Perhaps not every organist discovers that if his choir sings in the key of the church it is less likely to go out of tune when unaccompanied. Many mysterious musical happenings—such as a work sounding well in one building and not in another—may be traced to key.

But Bagenal and Wood established the fact that the musical activity of a cathedral is not confined to tonality. They quote a great authority on church music as saying that a Mass by Fairfax—a medieval organist of St. Albans, England—was composed with a fourth part supplied by the church. This is easily credible to those who have listened to the long reverberations supplied by St. Albans to a choral work. It is pointed out that the reactions of the Thomaskirche, as an instrument, upon Bach is obvious. This church was his collaborator in most of his major works and no doubt took a considerable hand in the scoring. It is also claimed that medieval modal music was largely shaped and developed by the reverberation conditions of the great monastic Romanesque churches of the tenth and eleventh centuries and, of course, those of the Gothic builders. Again, to their remarkable unifying tone effect as instruments is given the credit for the marvels of polyphonic church music. These claims, it should be noticed, are made by experts on acoustics.

May it not be said, then, that purely from the artist's point of view, our lovely old cathedrals have a deep musical as well as architectural meaning and significance? As Schelling put it in a famous phrase: "Architecture is music in space, as it were, a frozen music." Never more than now were the highest standards necessary. Everyone who has been enriched by the great tradition of English church music—and what English musician has not?—will echo the Archbishop of Canterbury's plea that the maintenance of cathedral music should rank with the maintenance of the fabric as one of the primary duties and responsibilties of the Chapter.

No Shortage of Ballet

By Margaret Lloyd

In surveying the current status of ballet in America, it is impossible to overlook the big-time, big-scale Russian ballet, artistic descendant of Diaghileff, which came to the United States as one company, and now operates as two.

Col. W. de Basil's branch of Russian ballet, under its latest nomenclature, the Original Ballet Russe, is now on a three-weeks tour of Eastern Canada, which opened in Toronto.

This company, somewhat reorganized since the débâcle in Havana, where it spent the summer after setting out for South America, now includes Nana Gollner, from Ballet Theater, and Vera Nemchinova, once of the Diaghileff Ballet, among its principals, and boasts only one of the so-called "baby ballerinas" of the first seasons, Tatiana Riabouchinska. Irina Baronova has joined Ballet Theater, and Tamara Toumanova the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

The main body of the company remains practically intact, with a few additions from and transfers to other companies. Among American acquisitions is Kenneth MacKenzie, considered outstanding among some of his colleagues. Nina Verchinina, Tamara Grigorieva, Lubov Tchernicheva, Olga Morosova, David Lichine, Paul Petroff, Roman Jasinsky, H. Algeranoff, Yura Lazovsky, and Marian Ladre seem to have stuck through the thick and thin of this company's adventures. Geneviève Moulin, Tatiana Leskova, Tatiana Stepanova, Marina Svetlova, and Anna Volkova, were new to the United States when the company returned from its long absence in Australia and New Zealand last season. Michel Panaieff, now with this company, had appeared previously with the Massine company.

* * *

It was in 1933, significantly or not, that Colonel de Basil first brought his Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, then a single unit, to New York, proclaiming it the natural heir of the Diaghileff scenery, costumes, and tradition.

The country was vastly toured and the company's popularity grew. Russian ballet was a comparatively new thing to Americans. It caught the public fancy. And two-way tickets were still available, Europe still open for the summer. Colonel de Basil's company traveled far and wide, and on its travels new dancers were picked up—American, Canadian, Australian, English, French, Scandinavian, Czechoslovakian, and so on—till the fabric and outlook of the company became less and less Russian as it became more and more international. The technique, however, remained basically the Russian technique, as evolved from the early French and Italian schools.

In 1937 there were rumors of rift in the bright lute, and early in 1938 the company divided, the one section under the banner of Colonel de Basil, the other under that of his artistic director and first dancer, Leonide Massine.

Fortuno Gallo is now the tour manager for the Original Ballet Russe, which opened its new season in August with a series of out-door performances at Washington's Watergate, and is expected to return to the United States for a transcontinental tour later on. No new works are reported, but the extensive repertoire of standard works and novelties contains several ballets never yet given in New World territory.

* * *

The Massine branch of Russian ballet, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, spent a busy summer, giving performances in the Lewisohn Stadium, New York, the Hollywood Bowl, California, and making two Technicolor shorts for Warner Brothers — "Capriccio Espagnol" and "Gaîté Parisienne." With stop-overs in Canada and the Middle West, it has returned to prepare for its annual fall season to open at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 8, at the end of three weeks visiting Boston and other points in the East, then resuming its way westward again.

New works scheduled for the so-called new season, which is but a continuation of activity, are Massine's "Labyrinth," combining the classical music of Schubert's Seventh Symphony with the surrealistic libretto, costumes, and scenery of Salvador Dali; and "Saratoga," a race-track ballet with an original score by Jaromir Weinberger. A new aspect of "Swan Lake" is to be presented in "The Magic Swan," which is the third act of the original Petipa-Ivanov ballet, "Le Lac des Cygnes," re-choreographed by Alexandra Fedorova. Massine's lengthy "Bogatyri" will be re-served in new dress, and, it is to be hoped, shortened and tightened up.

Leading dancers with this company, in addition to Massine and Toumanova, are Alexandra Danilova, Nathalie Krassovska, Frederic Franklin, Igor Youskevitch, and André Eglevsky. Mia Slavenska and Marc Platoff seem to have dropped out. Nini Theilade was lost to a husband during the South American tour. Jeannette Laurel has joined Ballet Theater, it is said, as have Rosella Hightower, Ian Gibson, and George Skibine. The greatest dent in Russian ballet ranks was made by the departure of Alicia Markova at the completion of her contract last spring, to join the new American company.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo continues under Hurok management, and Efrem Kurtz, with Franz Allers, assistant, continues as orchestral conductor.

(To be continued in an early issue)

Alfredo Valente

George Zoritch as Eustace Tilley

The original New Yorker as impersonated in the ballet of that name to be revived by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo during its engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, opening Oct. 8.

Autumn Shows in New York

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

There is a rich field for exploitation in the subject of children in painting and engraving, and the Knoedler Galleries have taken up this theme with interest in one of the best of the season's opening shows. With this for a starter, one may embark upon a round of visits to various galleries where initial autumn exhibitions are open now to the public. Aside from the water colors from the Carville competition at the Whitney Museum, and the exhibition of modern furniture design at the Museum of Modern Art, the list of events runs mainly to one-man shows. Several of these are attractive, but the Knoedler show somewhat outshines them.

This is a collection of engravings of famous British portraits of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and of oils by French and other artists of approximately the same period. Segregated in adjoining rooms the engravings and paintings compose a two-part show: Children of Britain and France it might be called, collectively. The first attraction here of course is the subject matter, and the collection isolates many piquant and charming examples. The fact that the work is familiar, and consists of standard portraits after Reynolds, Gainsborough, Van Dyck, Hoppner, and other noted portrait painters is no deterrent to the enjoyment to be found in the subjects and the vivid characterizations which are given them by the engravers.

Here one sees the work of John Raphael Smith, Valentine Green, William Ward, Samuel Cousins, and other contemporary and later-day translators at their best. In interpreting the work of the British portrait painters they introduced in their velvet-toned black-and-whites more than a little of the luxury and beauty of the painted originals. Famous, for example, are such subjects as the "Frankland Sisters" by Hoppner, as richly engraved by Ward; the "Master John Crewe as Henry VIII" by Reynolds, as interpreted by Smith in one of the most engaging of these works, and the gracious "Lady Elizabeth Delmé and Children," also by Reynolds, in the superb engraving by Green. These portraits were run off in limited editions, and the states, many of which are rare, continue to supply interest for the specialization of collectors.

Supplementing the English engravings, the French portraits of children form on the whole a more sedate group. To range, however, from subjects by the early Jean Baptiste Le Prince to Degas, Renoir, and Mary Cassatt is to cover an interesting range in styles. The pattern begins for example in the florid, decorative manner of Le Prince's two compositions, showing him an unmistakable follower of Boucher, and then settles into more substantial human channels. As illustrations of children sympathetically interpreted the show contains two good Renoirs. These are in his late, rather high-keyed colors, one being a portrait of a vivacious young boy, contrasting with a calm, restrained portrait of a young girl. Also, it is especially interesting to see Mary Cassatt represented in different moods—by a vividly impressionistic group in a garden setting, and by one of her tender mother-and-child compositions.

Two of the artists holding one-man shows include a newcomer in Richard Munsell, whose figure subjects and landscapes are being shown at the Associated Artists Galleries. Having won several awards for figure painting on the Coast, this California artist comes to the East well recommended. He gives a good demonstration of free, skillful technique in his intimate subjects, one of which is a clever figure of a girl seated in front of a mirror, but suggests little more than an adroit feeling for form and color. When he indulges in whimsical costume effects, as seemingly he frequently does, the results are a little forced, a little artificial. His landscapes, lightly painted with sweeping brush strokes, are less academic than his figure work, and include several spontaneous impressions of the Western scene.

A contrasting type is Mary Hutchinson, whose drawings appear on display at the Argent Gallery, headquarters of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, of which the artist is a member. Line counts emphatically in her work and rhythm also is one of the essential manifestations of her talent, as shown previously in her oil paintings. The current small show, including pencil portraits, studies of human figures, and others of cats, is placid rather than dynamic, however. Miss Hutchinson seems at her best in the cool, delicate shading of "Two Heads," and in the sensitive "Hazel Roy"—portraits of mask-like serenity—and in what is, in fact, a mask conception, the portrait fantasy called "Midnight." This is a talent which doesn't expose itself greatly to the rigors of dramatic interpretation, but which has in its aloofness precious elements of sensitivity and charm.

Music in Western Civilization

By Oscar Thompson

New York

In the early Autumn's spate of new books about music is one, at least, to support handsomely the dictum that scholarship, too, goes West. If Paul Henry Láng's "Music in Western Civilization" (New York: Norton. $5) had been produced in the first or second Reich, its thousand and more pages might well have been pointed to by American musicologists as an example of that German erudition, science, patience, and thoroughness that have been the envy of scholars everywhere. They might even have contrasted it a little ruefully with much that was slap-dash and ill-considered in books on similar subjects put out for popular consumption on this side.

But that time is past, and Professor Láng, who is an American citizen, though Hungarian-born, has approached the manifold problems of his huge treatise with the outlook, not of a German, nor yet of a Hungarian, but of an American. In his post as assistant professor of music at Columbia University he has dealt with Europe's musical periods and styles with the keen analysis of the outsider who belongs to none but embraces all. Now in this tome he does much more than analyze. He "places" the music of successive eras in relation to the lives of the men who made it and heard it.

For "Music in Western Civilization" is much more than just another history of music. Though it serves as a chronicle of the art from the days of the ancient Greeks to the present, and in so doing is endlessly informative, stimulating, and provocative, its greatest value would appear to be in its correlation of musical history with the history of the Western world, so as to give the art of tones a vast setting of shifting scenes and to merge its trends with the great movements that in successive centuries have shaped the thoughts and the destinies of Western man.

The part played by Pietism, Calvinism, Humanism, the Reformation and Counter-reformation, and by the social and economic conditions that were the aftermath of the Thirty Years War, in shaping the musical life of Bach's time supplies a ready example of this correlation. Professor Láng devotes much careful study to the Renaissance, not so much for its own sake, but to correct such false impressions as that of music coming late on the scene. He points particularly to the notion that the musical renaissance began with the dawn of opera about 1600 as a gross absurdity has been perpetuated in histories of music. A past master of the analysis of style, the chapters he has devoted to the baroque, the rococo, and the "style galant" are notably clear and definitive. In dealing with the classicists, he does not hesitate to depart from the orthodox with respect to Beethoven, Schubert, and Weber. Throughout the book he warns against the tendency to draw hard and fast distinctions between periods that overlap.

Living composers figure only incidentally in the volume, as Professor Láng does not feel called upon to chronicle history that is still in the making. It is not necessary to accept without reservation all that he has to say about individual composers — Tchaikovsky, Wagner, and Sibelius among them —to salute this volume as probably the most remarkable book of its kind yet written and originally published in this country.

St. Louis Music Notes

St. Louis, Mo.

There had been some doubt whether a fall season of opera would be undertaken this year in St. Louis, but the St. Louis Grand Opera Association has announced that at least three operas will be given in October and November. The operas are "Martha," on Oct. 18, with Helen Jepson, James Melton, Douglas Beattie, Hertha Glatz, and Gerhard Pechner; "La Tosca," on Oct. 25, with Grace Moore and Carlo Morelli in leading roles, and Verdi's "Falstaff" in November, with John Charles Thomas and Dusolina Giannini. "Martha" and "Falstaff" are to be sung in English.

A Play on Irish Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Bernard McGinn is a young man with definite ideas on politicians and their ways. He has, moreover, the courage of his convictions. Both facts are reflected in his first play, "Remembered for Ever," a tragi-comedy which the Abbey has staged. The motif of the play is an indictment of politicians who, to further their own ends, make use of the memory of those who have given all for Ireland. The play hits hard and its dialogue is frank and even brutal at times. There is no formal plot, the action of the play proceeding from the behavior of the various characters in pursuit of their aims and the clash of different points of view.

Roderick Brosnan, believed to have been killed in an ambush during the Black and Tan days, is really living on the dole under an assumed name with his daughter in a Dublin tenement. Brosnan learns that a statue is to be erected to his memory in his native village. Against advice, he attends the unveiling ceremony and, exasperated by the hypocrisy of the speakers and the falsehoods as to their relations with himself, he reveals his identity. He is about to be arrested as an imposter when the policeman, who in the old days had fought by his side, recognizes him.

Brosnan at once becomes a hero. All political parties urge him to become a candidate for a vacant seat in Parliament. He is unwilling to take part in present-day Irish politics, but is spared the trouble of making a decision, for when it is disclosed that his daughter is illegitimate, Brosnan is hurled from his pedestal, and returns to Dublin and poverty.

Mr. McGinn has handled his subject with skill, but his tendency to overload the dialogue made the first act too long. In a dream scene which follows he adopts the expressionistic method and the struggle in Brosnan's mind is made very convincing.

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Wild Harvest

"Partridgeberries. Look at them! Enough for a whole family of partridges, with plenty to spare for my round berry-bowl." She knelt and began to pick the creeping runners of the vine. "I knew I'd need that paper bag the sandwiches were in."

He stood looking down at her. It was a half-sunny, half-shady spot in the woods. The ground was vivid with small oval leaves and small scarlet berries.

"Funny thing," he remarked. "I go walking with you in spring and you say you don't want to gather anything, not even apple blossoms; you don't want to take anything home; you can't be bothered. I go walking with you in autumn and you want to take everything you see—hickory nuts, wild grapes—"

"I didn't take any grapes."

"You wanted to, though."

"They were past taking. The frost got them first. I was only smelling them, the way you'd stop by the kitchen when somebody is making grape jelly."

"And now partridgeberries," he went on.

"Of course, partridgeberries," she said. "Of course, I want to take things home. That is the difference between May and October."

"I see," he said. And then more softly: "I see." He stooped and touched a small bright berry.

* * *

For a few minutes, her fingers were so busy among the green and red that she said nothing. She picked rapidly until the small paper bag was about half full. Then she stood up and breathed deeply. "I guess I have enough.—You know, that is the nice thing about this sort of harvest."

"What is the nice thing?"

"That would make a good question for you to answer."

"I should say," he began deliberately as if to prolong the pleasure, "I should say the nicest thing about your sort of harvest is that you don't have to work very hard at it. The actual labor of harvesting is light, and there is no plowing or planting or cultivating at all. In this respect, it compares favorably with—say potatoes or onions."

She laughed. "I hadn't thought of that."

"Am I on the right track?"

"Well, you are a little warm."

* * *

"I'll try again." He thought for a moment. "The nicest thing about your harvest—I suppose we might call it a wild harvest—is that it isn't too necessary. We *could* get along without it. For instance, you'll have plenty else for supper tonight besides partridgeberries."

"I could make you eat them for saying that."

"It's a beautiful extra, like poetry or music. There! Isn't that what you were thinking of?"

She looked off down the slope to where the late-afternoon sun and a few birches and maples made a colored light among the evergreens. "The nicest thing I know about a wild harvest is that you don't need to harvest it all. You leave some for somebody else. You leave some for the sake of leaving it. The birds that feed on these berries will never miss those I took. Yet I have enough to fill my glass bowl."

"Doesn't your answer depend on mine?" he asked.

"I suppose it does. But I would never call either poetry or partridgeberries a beautiful extra. I'd call them beautiful necessities."

* * *

The air was still, with a hint of coolness and of more than coolness to come. "Listen," she said. "If poetry is naming over the things you love, I'll say a poem for you. Partridgeberries and barberries, bitter-sweet berries and berries of black alder and bayberries near the sea. Beechnuts and butternuts (if we could only find some), hickory nuts and hazelnuts and even horse-chestnuts for the fun of it."

He picked up a pine cone and tossed it to her. She caught it and tossed it back. "If I had a potato sack, I'd fill it with pine cones for the fireplace," she said, "and trudge home with it over my back like an Indian squaw. Come to think of it, I believe one of my grandmothers, three hundred years ago, was an Indian who went out every autumn gathering roots and herbs and such."

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "It just occurred to me. I'm as hungry as a woodchuck. I'm hungry enough to chew an acorn. Let's go."

* * *

They started down the hill, half-walking, half-running, and sliding wherever the pine needles lay thick and smooth.

At the foot of the slope, they stopped for breath. "One thing you left out of your harvest poem," he panted. "Something I've been picking up and storing away all afternoon. You know?"

She looked at him intently, like a child about to hear a story.

"Everything you've said, everything you've seen and shown me, almost everything you've thought."

Her glance was cool, appraising. "Now you *shall* have partridgeberries for supper."

Robert Francis

By Courtesy of Southern Vermont Artists, Manchester, Vermont, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Back Street": *A Painting by Clay Bartlett*

Clay Bartlett's canvas, "Back Street," was shown during the 1941 exhibition of Southern Vermont Artists in Manchester. Mr. Bartlett was not only director of the large, interesting display, but exhibitor as well. He paints in an individual style with an eye for decorative attributes. Whether it is architecture or still-life which holds his interest for the moment, each is portrayed with salient lines and details well articulated.

Portrait by Titian

Before we quit the subject of Titian, we may remark that a collection of his engraved portraits would form a complete historical gallery, illustrative of the times in which he lived. . . . Unfortunately, it was not his custom to inscribe on the canvas the names of those who sat to him. Many of the most glorious heads he ever painted remain to this hour unknown. Amid all their *reality* (and nothing in painting ever so conveyed the idea of a presence), they have a particular dignity which strikes us with respect; we would fain interrogate them, but they look at us life-like, grandly, calmly, like beings of another world; they seem to recognize us and we can never recognize them. Only we feel the certainty that just as they now look, so they lived and looked in the long past times. Such a portrait is that in the Hampton Court gallery; that grave, dark man,—in figure and attitude so tranquil, so contemplative, but in his eyes and on his lips a revelation of feeling and eloquence. And such a picture is that of the lady in the Sciarra Palace at Rome, called expressively "Titian's Bella Donna." It has no other name, but no one ever looked at it without the wish to carry it away, and no anonymous portrait has ever been so multiplied by copies.—From "Early Italian Painters," by Mrs. Jameson. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Vermont College of Former Days

There were usually a couple of College boys boarding at Great Great Grandmother's. Most of the folks in town charged a dollar and a half a week, but as a charitable gesture she served her beef collops and boiled custards for a dollar a week. Great Great Grandfather took the other fifty cents out of the boys in information. He was a sympathetic host and counsel, persistently inviting them to prayers—in spite of all the praying that was done for them on the Hill—and ready to bail them out of their troubles with unlimited funds of good advice.

The students were always trying their wings on some sort of misdemeanor under the label of a practical joke: stealing the bell from the Chapel, swiping apples and fireplace wood, borrowing the stovepipe from a classroom so that the freshmen would be smoked out of an Algebra class. Sooner or later Great Great Grandfather was bound to ferret out their participation in deed and closet them with a talking to, before the President got his chance at them. . . .

But when it came to a really funny joke, Great Great Grandfather was ahead of the others in roaring over it. He knew all the professors and all the students—everybody did. The boys were everlastingly frying the idiosyncrasies of their elders and he went into gales of laughter over their attempts at literary caricature. . . .

The trustees and faculty were not a group to trifle with an easy curriculum to suit the tastes and aptitudes of their sons. The major diet was Greek and Latin—Greek and Latin in the forenoon, Greek and Latin in the afternoon, classic Greek and Latin for four years with enough philosophy, history, science, higher mathematics, and religion to salt it down. For the peculiarly erudite, French, German, and Hebrew could be elected from time to time, when there was a professor on campus capable of teaching this academic embroidery. There were no departments, no spirit of departmentalization. The curriculum was a unit and entity. Any professor who was worth his salt could step into any class in any subject and carry on.

Religion was the mainstay of discipline—"the great bond of human society," as one Middlebury President put it. "It must constitute an essential part of every liberal and well-regulated plan of education; and ought to be the prime object of the scholar. Shall we pretend that a little more abstract science or polite literature will compensate for the want of practical science of life and immortality?"

Middlebury students were not given a chance to answer the question. The chapel bell at five o'clock in the morning, and college fines, two cents for chapel absence, one cent for tardiness or "egressing without sufficient reason," and six cents for absence from "public worship on every Lord's Day," answered for them.—From "Stagecoach North; Being an Account of the First Generation in the State of Vermont," by W. Storrs Lee. (New York: Macmillan).

"Vite-vite"

Today we sat together,
Two French women and I,
Cutting and sewing cotton stuffs
To send away to France.
I put three red little buttons
On a violet and rosebud print,
And I made three little loops of twist
To fasten the buttons with.
I used a very long needle.
And the French woman
Taught me how to make
The loops "the American way"—
"Vite-vite" for the children of France.
Then I held up the finished garment,
A shapeful and pretty thing,
And I saw the tiny rosebuds
Nosing through violets of spring.
I fancied the little girl sitting
Alone on her doorstep at home,
Feeling the newness and freshness
Of a crisp little frock all her own.
I fancied her counting the rosebuds,
The violets and little leaves too,
Pointing with baby-finger
To capture each one as it grew,
Making up little secrets
And whispering things to them,
As she followed the little flowerets
Half-way round the hem.

Mary Boxall Boyd

Home State

These are my hills, ramparts and serried trees,
Thin beloved trails,
Fondly remembered heights,
Delicate breath of woods, and out of these
Music of quail
Of tree-frogs, quick delights
Born of a million subtly lovely things;
The smell of grass,
Of Eucalyptus-gum,
Mass-murmuring of myriads of wings,
Swift feet that pass
Where deeper shadows come!

These are my hills. Here I can rest. Can lie,
Warm and consoled,
Where I lay years ago.
I look into the same blue stretch of sky,
And dream I hold
Loves that I used to know.

Kate Rennie Archer

"The way of holiness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through the spiritually illumined mentality of Isaiah the Christ spoke in these words (Isaiah 35:8): "An highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness." And the prophet foresaw that this way would be protected from ravenous beasts; it would be the way of the redeemed for those who had accepted the spiritual way and were willing to walk therein.

The use of the term "way," to represent the means or process of gaining the kingdom, is a common one with Biblical characters. Christ Jesus declared himself to be "the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:6). It was this way which Jesus declared himself to be, the Christ he so perfectly demonstrated, that he undertook to establish among men. He knew that only through the abandonment of the beliefs of the flesh, through the turning away from materiality in all its alluring forms, through spiritualizing thought, could the kingdom be gained. And to instruct poor humanity out of its morass of materiality into the light and joy of the kingdom was the central purpose of his mission as the Messiah, the Saviour of mankind.

That this way, "the way of holiness," can be entered upon immediately by all who are willing to abandon the claims of the flesh, the claims of error, Christian Science makes very plain. In fact, the chief purpose of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, was to show humanity exactly the process whereby the false material beliefs which so commonly encompass human experience could be laid off and their feet set in the way, "the way of holiness." In the Science of Jesus' teachings which Mrs. Eddy discovered and set forth in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," are found certain definite rules and explanations which, if followed, will accomplish exactly the results which the prophet Isaiah foretold and Christ Jesus so strongly emphasized.

On page 260 of this textbook appears a very definite statement on this subject: "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal." And this process of exchanging error for truth will continue, until finally the perfection of God's creation will appear. In other words, as this process is persisted in, the kingdom of heaven will be gained. This process necessitates the changing of one's ideals, the changing of false desires for love of holier things, for that which is permanent because perfect. This is a process that may be entered upon at once, and the rewards will be immediate.

This "way of holiness" which Christian Science so plainly marks out is for present-day salvation, for freedom here and now from all that restricts and encumbers mortals. That is to say, the spiritual truth, which is available here and now through the study of the Scriptures and the teachings of Christian Science, is applicable to the solution of every problem which mortals may encounter. "The way of holiness" is the way of freedom from every form of error, from every burden with which we may find ourselves weighed down. This is what makes the teachings of the Bible and Christian Science practical. Not theory, not a hypothetical, but perfect Science, has Mrs. Eddy given to the world, and the proof of this assertion may be gained by all who will faithfully and persistently study and apply divine Science.

A prime condition to success in this endeavor, however, is the desire for holiness, the willingness to leave the old ways, the ways of the flesh, for the new, the way of Truth and Life. Of this necessity Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 323, 324), "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea." In other words, to gain holiness and the rewards thereof, there must be desire for the things of the Spirit, for that which is permanent and perfect, in place of that which is imperfect and temporal.

This "way of holiness" is illumined by the light of Love, which ensures a safe and joyous passage along its holy length. For every step that is taken, each spiritual truth that is gained, becomes a new light to illumine the path, thus ensuring the safety of the next step. Thus the blessings are cumulative. They multiply as progress is made. Burdens fall away, fears vanish, evil becomes less real, the false becomes less alluring as the journey progresses. The final goal is the state of perfect bliss which is the kingdom, the state of consciousness into which can never enter that which "defileth, . . . or maketh a lie."

This is the present and eternal state of consciousness of the real man, of God's child. And this mental state can never be invaded, superseded, or overthrown, for it is the divine state, perfect and permanent. This is the goal toward which this "way of holiness" is leading, and it may be won by all who will follow the rules and obey the instructions.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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„Der heilige Weg"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Durch das geistig erleuchtete Bewußtsein Jesajas sprach der Christus (Jes. 35, 8): „Und es wird daselbst eine Bahn sein und ein Weg, welcher der heilige Weg heißen wird". Und der Prophet sah voraus, daß dieser Weg vor reißenden Tieren geschützt sein wird; daß er der Weg der Erlösten für diejenigen sein wird, die den geistigen Weg angenommen hatten und willens waren, ihn zu gehen.

Der Ausdruck „Weg" ist in der Bibel allgemein gebraucht, um das Mittel oder den Vorgang darzustellen, wodurch das Reich Gottes zu erlangen ist. Christus Jesus erklärte, er sei „der Weg und die Wahrheit und das Leben" (Joh. 14, 6). Diesen Weg, den Christus, den er so vollkommen bewies, machte sich Jesus zur Aufgabe, den Menschen zu zeigen. Er wußte, daß das Reich Gottes nur dadurch erlangt werden kann, daß man die Annahmen des Fleisches aufgibt, daß man sich von der Materialität in allen ihren verlockenden Formen abwendet, und daß man sein Denken vergeistigt. Und die arme Menschheit aus dem Sumpf der Materialität in das Licht und die Freude des Reiches Gottes zu führen, war der Hauptzweck seiner Mission als Messias, als Erlöser der Menschheit.

Daß dieser Weg, „der heilige Weg", von allen, die willig sind, die Ansprüche des Fleisches, die Irrtumsansprüche, aufzugeben, sofort eingeschlagen werden kann, macht die Christliche Wissenschaft sehr klar. Ja, der Hauptzweck Mary Baker Eddys, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin dieser Wissenschaft, war, den Menschen genau den Vorgang zu zeigen, wodurch die falschen materiellen Annahmen, die die menschliche Erfahrung so allgemein umfassen, abgelegt werden können und wodurch sie auf „den heiligen Weg" geführt werden können. Die Wissenschaft der Lehren Jesu, die Mrs. Eddy entdeckte und in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" darlegte, enthält bestimmte Regeln und Erklärungen, die, wenn befolgt, genau zu den Ergebnissen führen, die der Prophet Jesaja voraussagte, und die Christus Jesus so stark betonte.

Auf Seite 260 dieses Lehrbuchs befindet sich folgende sehr bestimmte Erklärung über diesen Gegenstand: „Die Begriffe des sterblichen, irrenden Gedankens müssen dem Ideal alles Vollkommenen und Ewigen Raum geben". Und dieser Vorgang des Austauschens des Irrtums gegen die Wahrheit wird fortdauern, bis schließlich die Vollkommenheit der Schöpfung Gottes erscheinen wird, mit andern Worten, wenn man in diesem Vorgang beharrt, wird das Himmelreich erlangt. Dieser Vorgang bedingt das Ändern unserer Ideale, das Aufgeben falscher Begierden, die Liebe zu heiligeren Dingen, zu dem, was dauernd ist, weil es vollkommen ist. Dies ist ein Vorgang, mit dem wir sofort beginnen können, und die Belohnungen werden sofort eintreten.

Dieser „heilige Weg", den die Christliche Wissenschaft so klar vorzeichnet, führt zur Erlösung in der gegenwärtigen Zeit, führt hier und jetzt zur Befreiung von allem, was die Sterblichen begrenzt und hindert, d. h. die geistige Wahrheit, die durch das Ergründen der Heiligen Schrift und der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft hier und jetzt zur Verfügung steht, ist zur Lösung jedes Problems, das sich den Sterblichen darbieten mag, anwendbar. „Der heilige Weg" ist der Weg zum Freisein von jeder Form des Irrtums, von jeder Last, die uns niederdrücken mag. Dies macht die Lehren der Bibel und der Christlichen Wissenschaft praktisch. Nicht eine Theorie, nicht eine mutmaßliche, sondern eine vollkommene Wissenschaft hat Mrs. Eddy der Welt gegeben, und der Beweis dieser Behauptung kann von allen, die die göttliche Wissenschaft gewissenhaft und beharrlich ergründen und anwenden wollen, erbracht werden.

Eine Hauptbedingung des Erfolgs bei diesem Bemühen ist jedoch das Verlangen nach Heiligkeit, die Willigkeit, die alten Wege, die Wege des Fleisches, zu verlassen und den neuen Weg, den Weg der Wahrheit und des Lebens, einzuschlagen. Von dieser Notwendigkeit schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 323, 324): „Die Willigkeit, wie ein kleines Kind zu werden und das Alte um des Neuen willen aufzugeben, macht den Gedanken für die vorgeschrittene Idee empfänglich", mit andern Worten, um Heiligkeit und die Belohnungen dafür zu erlangen, muß ein Verlangen nach den Dingen des Geistes, nach dem Bleibenden und Vollkommenen anstelle des Unvollkommenen und Zeitlichen vorhanden sein!

Dieser „heilige Weg" wird vom Licht der Liebe erleuchtet, was ein sicheres und freudiges Gehen dem ganzen Weg entlang gewährleistet. Denn jeder unternommene Schritt, jede gewonnene geistige Wahrheit wird ein neues Licht, den Pfad zu erleuchten und so die Sicherheit des nächsten Schritts zu gewährleisten. So häufen sich die Segnungen. Sie mehren sich in dem Maße, wie man Fortschritt macht. Lasten fallen ab, Befürchtungen verschwinden, das Böse wird weniger wirklich, das Unwahre wird in dem Maße weniger verlockend, wie man auf dem Wege fortschreitet. Das Endziel ist der Zustand vollkommener Seligkeit, der das Himmelreich ist—der Bewußtseinszustand, in den nichts eingehen kann, das „Greuel tut und Lüge".

Dies ist der gegenwärtige und ewige Bewußtseinszustand des wirklichen Menschen, des Kindes Gottes. Und dieser mentale Zustand kann nie überfallen, aufgehoben oder umgestoßen werden; denn es ist der vollkommene und dauernde göttliche Zustand. Dies ist das Ziel, zu dem dieser „heilige Weg" führt, und es kann von allen erreicht werden, die die Regeln befolgen und den Anweisungen gehorchen.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Nelson at the Helm of Defense Ship With Firm Hold ..... ***By R. D.***

Donald M. Nelson is emerging as the Bernard Baruch of the defense program.

This, at least, is the conclusion of those closest to where the wheels go round—although sometimes they seem to just go round and round—and Mr. Baruch himself, a frequent visitor and consultant who has vigorously advocated one-man defense management, is apparently beginning to think so too.

There is no question that new order, broader-visioned, over-all planning and centralized authority are taking the place of confusion and indecision which have so long marked so much of the administration of the program.

The signs are that this urgent achievement can be considerably attributed to this hard-hitting, shirt-sleeved executive who is lend-leased to the Government by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

This is not a quick appraisal of the activities of SPAB (Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, the top agency of all procurement and planning). It is a delayed appraisal—delayed because there have been so many major and minor reorganizations and revitalizations of the defense setup that one reorganization is likely to look pretty much like another until events prove otherwise.

Baruch Grows More Confident

But events are revealing SPAB in a more favorable light and it is evident that Mr. Nelson is largely shaping the events.

When SPAB was first established little more than a month ago, Mr. Baruch, who saw the President doing just about opposite to what he recommended, greeted the development with the rather frank observation that it was "a faltering step forward." But since that time Mr. Baruch seems himself to have reached the conclusion that the Board is working out in effect better than it looked on paper and the reason may be that the Administration is getting what it intended to avoid, namely, single-headed, centralized direction.

Anyway, Mr. Baruch said that if Mr. Nelson "is permitted to proceed with full backing, and moves in the right direction, he might furnish in himself the solution of the need for one-man control of defense under the President."

Thus far it appears evident that Mr. Nelson is being "permitted to proceed with full backing" and those who know Mr. Nelson and his ways of getting things done are convinced that this private-enterpriser who gets along so well with the New Dealers will continue to be "permitted to proceed" or SPAB will soon be short one executive director.

It is all to the good to be impatient with the fumbling phases of repeated reorganization through which the defense administration has been put and with the Government's tendency—in the past at least—to substitute easy optimism for real production, but some historical perspective is useful.

Revitalizations Under Wilson

The fact is that President Wilson's procurement program, which in its ultimate state, with Mr. Baruch as undisputed and undisputable chief, is often urged as about ideal, went through nearly as many "revitalizations" and personnel changes as have marked the checkerboard career of the World War II defense administration.

Mr. Roosevelt first offered the loose collection of Government agencies under the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, next re-grouped its functions, still unco-ordinated and overlapping, under the big tent of the Office of Production Management, and finally emerged with the more integrated SPAB, which at least has central control and decisive authority on all but the highest policy. That continues to rest with the President.

It is suggestive to recall that Mr. Baruch did not begin as Chairman of the War Industries Board. He ended up as Chairman after successive reorganizations, resignations and demand for greater centralization of authority. Frank A. Scott was the first chairman. He was succeeded by Daniel Willard who in two months was replaced by Mr. Baruch.

The theoretical organizations of the War Industries Board and SPAB differ greatly, but in fact they are proving to have much in common. On paper SPAB is a typical example of Mr. Roosevelt's group-council management with Mr. Nelson on hand to carry out its orders, while the War Industries Board was merely advisory, with Mr. Baruch as unchallengeable boss.

Really Going to Work

In actual operation Mr. Nelson, whether he was intended to do so or not, takes the delegated authority of SPAB and uses it without any pretense of frequent committee meetings. SPAB possesses the authority to overrule Mr. Nelson and to direct him to carry out a policy he disapproves, but so far it isn't working out that way. In short, Mr. Nelson considers that his job as executive director is to execute and direct and that's what he is doing.

Despite the fact that on paper SPAB represents a kind of town-meeting method of administering the defense program, there has proved to be remarkable unanimity within the Board and always a promptly available and working majority.

Defense production has suffered for a long time from confused and indecisive organization, from the absence of any real, overall planning which made everything that was started too little by the time it got well under way, and from lack of foresight and grasp of the magnitude of the task which resulted in shortage of raw materials and shortage of productive equipment.

The conception of the arsenal needs to be still greater, but it is the present impartial view here that SPAB is really going to work.

The Country Sings:

They Lift Their Voices ..... ***By Paul S. Deland***

Polls of public opinion, some distorted by the bent form of the question asked, may lead to an entirely wrong conclusion but in the songs people sing may be found a more accurate index of the desires nearest their hearts.

Of course no American really wants war. But if Congress wishes to know how determined Americans are to defend and preserve their liberty, their homes, their religious freedom and their democratic way of living, the members should have listened to the patriotic types of songs and the militant fervor of the singing which I heard on vacation in a little New England town this summer.

Every Sunday night at a pleasant farmhouse-inn in New Hampshire the guests from various parts of the United States closed the day with the singing of hymns.

This spontaneous group singing of hymns, now an established New England custom, recalls the early Colonial days when there was a lively controversy over the question of singing. In those days there was little but psalm singing. Then it was as much a question whether women should sing as what they should do about wearing hats in church.

Early Objections Overcome

It was not until about 1734 when Jonathan Edwards wrote his "Narrative of the Great Awakening," that hymn singing began to be accepted as a regular practice. There were those who complained that hymn singing lacked reverence and decorum. This may have been due to the lack of training and the fact that the congregation seldom sang in unison or in tune except at the start and sometimes at the ending. But happily today there is no lack of reverence or decorum and there is harmony even when a group of vacationists join voluntarily in singing hymns.

While hymn singing has long been a regular custom at this homey inn, this year there was a pronounced patriotic flavor to the hymns spontaneously selected by those asked to name their favorites. "America, the Beautiful" was invariably chosen this year and the feeling with which it was sung reflected a deep appreciation for the priceless heritage of "Spacious skies . . . amber waves of grain . . ." and "purple mountain majesties above the fruited plain!" Their determination, with "God's Grace," to defend it at all cost could be felt in the militant singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "America" and "Stand up, Stand up for Jesus." The sentiment of this cross-section of Americans gives modern point to the aphorism coined in 1703 by Andrew Fletcher, a Scotsman, who said, "Give me the making of the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws."

Favorable Sign

When a nation faces a situation, such as that which now confronts the United States, with the singing of hymns—which is a form of prayer—it augurs well for the future. And Congress may note that, slowly perhaps, but surely, their determination is solidifying to defend against dictators the precious heritage they have fashioned of their thoughts, hopes, prayers, dreams, and righteous acts, built of their hunger for truth, their love of God, and loyalty to one another.

While one could feel in the voices the determination to protect cherished possessions, there was also woven into the timbre of their singing an abiding desire for peace, peace for all the peoples of the world. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter," wrote Keats, and in this singing, one who listens could discern much more than is heard in these voices. They could find blended in the magic of music the sentiment "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

While the singing usually closed with "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," leaving a warm friendly glow, there always echoed in memory the militant singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers, marching as to war," inspired with the sublime faith expressed in the next line of that glorious hymn, written by Sabine Baring-Gould, "With the cross of Jesus going on before."

Truly the songs people sing presage the laws to follow.

To Change the Subject:

'Inviolability of the Human Personality' ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Of all the tributes to London's valor and endurance under Nazi air assaults, that which pleased me most was one I read recently, which recalled the Londoner's respect for the individual, his faith "in the right of the individual man, in his freedom of expression, in the inviolability of the human personality." The quotation is from an article by William Zukerman, published in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 23.

Yes, I thought, that is it—the inviolability of the human personality. That is what you feel in London. It came over me with a sense of deep satisfaction the very first night I arrived there, when the hotel porter greeted me by name as I stepped out of a taxi that had brought me from Paddington Station. He had never seen or heard of me before; I was simply an American who had written for a reservation a few weeks earlier. But he waved aside my effort to explain who I was by calling me by name—and pronouncing my name correctly—as a matter of course. I could never feel myself a stranger in London after that.

Trooping of the Colors

I recognized the same feeling in another visitor to London the next morning, as I stood on the sidewalk outside St. James's Park watching soldiers on the Horse Guards Parade rehearsing for the Trooping of the Colors. A thin little man he was, dressed in an inconspicuous dark business suit, and he stood beside me, watching eagerly the colorful figures marching in formation. After a few minutes, he turned away with half a sigh to continue his way—evidently constrained by an early office hour—and our eyes met.

He murmured something about its being "a fine sight," and I replied "Yes, and it's my first morning in London." This led him to explain that he was from "Austrilia," had been in London only a few months.

"It comes high, living in London," he added importantly, "but there's always something to be seen." He said it with an air of officially setting the stamp of his approval on his Nation's Capital. He spoke as though London were a personality that he recognized and indorsed; as though his opinion, as an individual, was highly important, although a casual observer would consider him as merely a unit in the vast population of this teeming city.

Reverence With Self-Respect

I noticed this atmosphere of the importance of the individual again, a few mornings later, in the groups of Londoners gathered outside the southeast gate of St. James's Palace to see King George leaving a Royal levee. They waited quietly, without pushing or craning. When, at last, the Royal coach, magnificent in gold decorations framing its sides of polished glass, came slowly through the gate, bearing His Majesty the King, there was a quick, spontaneous burst of cheers that were neither wildly enthusiastic nor unduly prolonged.

One felt that these people had a great reverence for their King and a great respect for themselves, too. Their response was whole-hearted; nowhere did one see that slightly wooden manner that is observable at times among convinced democrats who are nobly submerging their own opinions in order to acclaim the choice of the majority. These Londoners were cheering a King whom they looked upon as a personal possession; as their King he was entitled to acclaim, and the applause, as a tribute from each of them as individuals, was an offering worthy of his acceptance.

All these things help to explain the gallant defense of London. The City—or Nation—that fosters the self-respect of its people, the sense of the individual's importance in the social scheme—that protects "the inviolability of the human personality"—is likely to find warm partisans when its own existence is challenged.

Fall Flings Its Flaming Mantle Over New England

Chemistry explains colors of harvest time and the role Jack Frost plays in autumn foliage.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frisky Jack Frost with his colorful paint brush is merrily swishing away among the quiet hills of New England—putting the finishing touches to fall's flaming mantle which has settled over the picturesque countryside. While this jaunty artist from the North dips into his autumn color box to fire the sumac with scarlet, splash the birches in cloth-of-gold and daub the oaks with bronzy reds, New England farmers are hauling their fat, yellow pumpkins, rosy apples, grapes, and corn to the county fairs which are in full swing.

Through the crisp October air the landscape appears to be flooded with patches of light left by a departing sun. A hill once somberly clad in a verdure of green has suddenly become a riot of saffron and crimson of many shades. The choke cherries flush with excited hues from bright orange to deep red, and the barberry, witch hazel, sassafras, and rusty elms have joined in a patchwork symphony of glowing pastels.

Thousands of vacationists attracted here annually by the foliage display have discovered what old-time Yankees have always known. New England is at her best when the "frost is on the punkin" and the autumn leaves are turning.

Harvest and Vacation

Harvest time is also vacation time down east. Into this breathing spell from the season's chores, Yankees cram months of fun. Harvest suppers and parties—all the typical New England festivities, crowd the gala calendar up to the grand climax, Thanksgiving Day. Only in this season do visitors find New England completely returned to its old-fashioned customs of quilting bees, corn roasts, barn dances, candy-pulls, flower shows, antique exhibits, and drives along country lanes scented with wood smoke to enjoy the foliage.

To visitors who ask, "What has caused the landscape to doff its quiet green garb for a robe of such unbelievable hues?" one vacationer will answer, "It is the season." Many will ascribe the change to the influence of Jack Frost, which is partly true. But only the chemist can give the true explanation. For the colors are conspicuous members of whole series of compounds, some of which have vital significance.

Briefly explained, the colors come from tiny structures known as plastids within the plant cells. It is these which contain the substance chlorophyll which gives plants their green color, and with the assistance of light, manufactures sugar, starch and tannin, all of which give the leaves their varied hues.

Color Always There

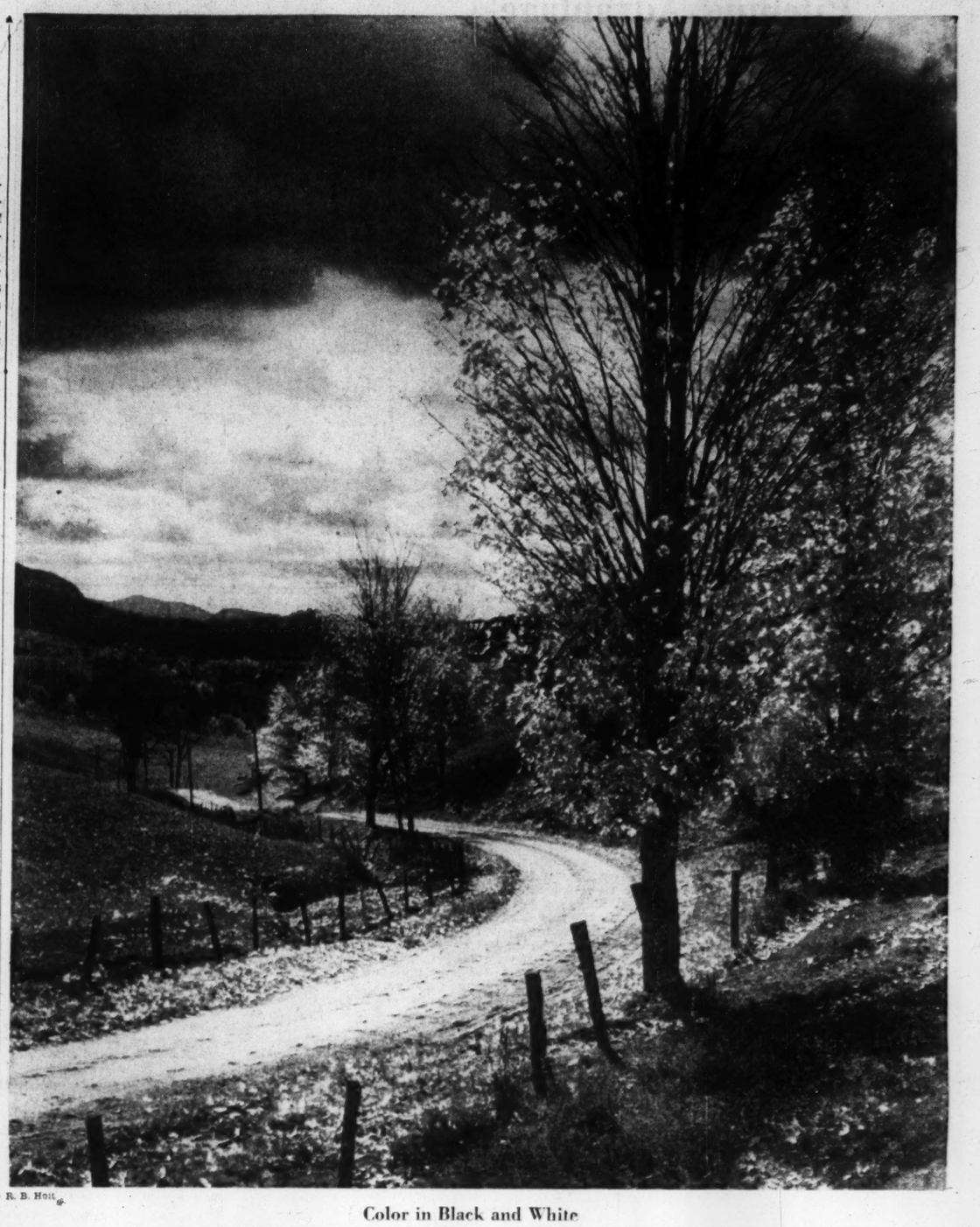
All summer long the colors of fall exist as such in vegetation but are inconspicuous because of the presence of the deep blackish green of the chlorophyll. Then in Autumn when Jack Frost begins to seal the leaf stems and the chlorophyll is being used up faster than it can form, the leaves are left one day in their naked yellows, burnt oranges and crimsons.

One of the colorful pigments is known as carotene, which lends the yellow hues to the sugar maples, beeches, and elms. It also accounts for the yellow in squashes, corn, and carrots in which no chlorophyll is present to overshadow it.

Then there are the anthocyanins which tinge the cells red if the sap is acid as in the oaks, and purple or bluish if it is alkaline or neutral. Light is important in the manufacture of the anthocyanins as can quickly be seen in the sunny side of a growing peach which is redder than the shady side. And the tannins, another group of substances give the drab brown colors of late Autumn.

In some plants like certain maples, sassafras, the carotinoids and anthocyanins work together and produce both red and yellow, then after various combinations have been produced these disappear and the underlying brown of the tannin remains. The process of coloration takes place in what might be likened to a tiny chemical laboratory in which the pigments work together with salts, acids and sugars in watery solution to produce colors they can flaunt to an admiring world.

Since the time of the Pilgrims who were amazed over the autumn colors, New England has been recognized as a place where certain conditions of even temperature, moisture, and soil combine to produce a diversity and intensity of colors which are among the most outstanding in the world. Today Americans are again gratefully enjoying this legacy of nature which Jack Frost has handed down to them unimpaired in all its glory.



R. B. Hoit

Color in Black and White

If you look long enough and hard enough at this photograph, you will see the foliage colors.

Philip D. Gendreau

National League Partisans Hail Postponement as a Decided Break for Brooklyn

Delay Gives Dodgers Pitching Advantage

BULLETIN

EBBETS FIELD, Brooklyn, Oct. 4 (AP)—They peeled the protecting canvas off the Dodgers' home infield this morning, the sun came on like a searchlight a few moments later, and it looked like the World Series between the Flatbushers and the Yankees would be resumed after a day's lapse.

The sun's appearance evoked the first real cheer in two days from several hundred fans who stood outside with dogged perseverance, waiting for the bleacher gates to open. The infield still looked moist, but in fair playing condition, and barring a further downpour there was little doubt the third battle of the series would start promptly at 1:30 p. m. (E. S. T.).

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Although the Yankees, with their superior home run power and air-tight defense were still favored as they went back to the World Series with the Dodgers this afternoon at Ebbets Field, National League partisans hailed yesterday's postponement of the third game as a decided break for "our bums."

It means that Whitlow Wyatt, by fact and figure the No. 1 pitcher in this classic, will enjoy at least three full days of rest before returning to the scene of battle.

It means, also, that Curt Davis can be rested an extra day before sending him back at the American League standard bearers.

The day off is likewise favorable to Yankee Charley Ruffing, but this pitching advantage is still 2-to-1 on the side of the Dodgers.

However, judging by events of the recent past, the hurlers will need all of the rest they can muster before going against those base hit-hungry batters. This has been a pitcher's show so far, but you can expect the sluggers to take charge at any moment.

Two Unearned Runs

After the first two contests at Yankee Stadium the composite box score showed a total of 27 hits for the two teams—15 out of 63 and a mediocre .238 average for the Yankees, and 12 out of 63 for a weak .190 figure for the Dodgers. And there had been only five runs apiece—two of them unearned, helped along by enemy errors.

No matter who pitches in the future, this dearth of offensive gestures cannot continue forever. There are too many high explosives lying around—two many fellows who can hit that long ball. You can check those sluggers just so long and then suddenly, without warning, they wreck your fondest hopes—and the ball game.

As the two leading clubs in baseball met again this afternoon, Joe Di Maggio and Pete Reiser were still trying for their initial series hits. Di Maggio and Reiser—two of the greatest hitters in the big leagues. Reiser the individual champ of his circuit, Di Maggio the leading run producer in his league. Each had gone up seven times and missed. Each had reached base once in two games—by the pass route.

Should Be Warning

Dixie Walker, too, was looking for his first hit today at Ebbets Field. The Dodger right fielder had a great season while pursuing the pennant. Just as did Di Mag and Reiser. There must be a few series bingles waiting to burst forth from their talented bludgeons; all of which should be a warning to Wyatt, Davis, Ruffing and the rest of the men who wear toe plates.

Aside from the hurling mound, the most popular Dodger regular going into this third game seemed to be that medium-sized pepper-pot catcher, Mickey Owen. He had two out of four—including a triple—for a .500 pace at the plate and was being acclaimed by National and American Leaguer alike for his hustle and courage with the mask and protector.

He was criticized on Thursday for roughing little Phil Rizzuto at second base. The Yankees "rode" Owen hard from the bench after he had upset the rookie shortstop on a force play. But it was just unfortunate for Mickey that Rizzuto is small. Because the catcher would upset the pivot man, whether he were five-five or six-six. They all look alike to him. He plays hard and expects the other fellow to do the same.

It has become apparent by this time that the hard stretch battle with the Cardinals did not weaken the Dodgers. They ran into the classic without breaking stride, immediately put the soft pedal on the supposedly unstoppable Yankee power attack and, in fact, almost won the opener as well as the second game.

Those Yankees may blow the series wide open today or tomorrow. They may yet make a farce of the affair. But we doubt it. These Dodgers cannot be taken lightly. Along with their hustle and fight, sparked by Leo Durocher, they have good pitching and fair power. Experienced observers are warning the Brooklyn pitchers to be careful—to take plenty of time and avoid costly mistakes. But they should tell Joe McCarthy's hurlers the same thing. You can make mistakes with these "bums" too, as Spud Chandler and Johnny Murphy already know.

* * *

The Dodgers were still trying to get Joe Gordon out today. His batting record at the Stadium was perfect—three for three, with a homer and two runs batted in.

Gordon was made the "goat" of the second game when his error let Dixie Walker reach and eventually tally the winning run. But Joe, one of the greatest all-around second basemen the modern game has seen, should not be blamed too harshly. It was a hard chance—one of those bad hops which could have been scored either way.

* * *

However, the official scorers had no alternative, even though they realized that the ball took a tricky hop, because it was straight at the Yankee infielder.

* * *

The unsung heroes of every World Series are the policemen. There are as many around Yankee Stadium and Ebbets Field as there are spectators at a holiday Braves Field double-header, and you would think that every Dodger fan was a gentleman.

Rain, Rain, Go Away—

Wide World

NEW YORK—But it didn't, and Leo Durocher, Dodger pilot (left); Baseball Commissioner Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis (center), and Joe McCarthy, Yankee manager, stand near the tarpaulin covering in Ebbets Field, their reflections shimmering in the rain water, speculating on the weather. The rain kept falling, the ground grew wetter, and so the third game of the World Series was called off. The winner—Jupiter Pluvius.

World Series Notes

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The game wasn't played, but that didn't keep Leo Durocher, the babbling brook, from his daily tussle with an umpire.

After Commissioner Landis had declared the contest off, Durocher and Chuck Dressen, one of his coaches, took the umpires out to show them the condition of the field and the tricky left-field corner with its sloping foul-line.

John Quinn, the alternate American League arbiter, began to explain how his league would handle such a situation.

"Well, you're in the National League park now, and I'm telling you, you're not telling me," popped the Dodger boss.

* * *

Some of the dampened Yankee followers looked upon the rain as a part of the Brooklyn strategy to give Whitlow Wyatt an added day of rest.

The Brooklyn papers informed their readers of the postponement with "Rain Saves Yanks" and "Yanks Get Reprieve—Rain."

* * *

In case some of you American League followers are concerned about Joe Di Maggio's lack of hitting, just remember that the Yankees once had a power hitter by the name of G. Herman Ruth, who went through a World Series with a meager .119 batting average.

Incidentally, Di Maggio says he feels he's snapping out of his slump and is ripe for some fancy bludgeoning.

* * *

The series brought about a reunion of the Casey family.

Hugh Casey, the Dodger relief pitcher, hadn't visited his Atlanta home for almost a year except for a one-day stopover in February.

But when the series started Papa Casey, an Atlanta, Ga., county policeman, and brother Frank, a Jacksonville, Fla., automobile dealer, headed north for the action.

* * *

Joe Gordon has a good chance to establish a series record for the number of walks. He was franked to first five times in the first two contests and needs only three more in the next three games for a mark.

Babe Ruth once was walked 11 times in a seven-game series.

Gordon, who has won the Dodgers' praise for his 1.000 batting average, says he wishes the National Leaguers could "see some hitting by fellows who can really hit."

Series Schedule

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Postponement of the third World Series game yesterday moved the entire series back a day, with tickets for game No. 3 good for the next contest.

The new schedule, barring further postponements:

At Ebbets Feld (capacity 32,000)—Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

At Yankee Stadium (capacity 70,000)—Oct. 7 and 9, if necessary.

Bert Gissler, sophomore and at the University of Nebraska, stands 6ft. 7½in.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

James Thompson Protho succeeded Jimmy Wilson as manager of Philadelphia Phillies.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig's homer with one on helped Yankees to 5-2 victory over Giants and 3-1 lead in World Series. Carl Hubbell, Giants ace, lost decision after 17-game winning streak.

Friday Games Finish About As Expected

By the Associated Press

Except for Manhattan's 23-to-0 triumpn over George Washington, Friday night's football games ended about as expected, with the scores ranging all the way from Detroit's 54-to-0 massacre of neighboring Wayne University to Linfield's 3-to-0 victory over St. Martins.

Manhattan's followers have wept for weeks over the Jaspers' inability to find a passer, but Coach Herb Kopf unfurled Lorenzo Castiglione, whose flips set up two touchdowns and a field goal.

Jack Wilson, Baylor's great quarterback, returned to Denver and punched over the touchdowns his team scored in defeating the Mile High eleven, 14 to 0.

Temple, after smashing Kansas 31-9 a week ago, came right back and disposed of stubborn Virginia Military Institute, 28 to 13, with Andy Tomasic gaining 118 yards.

In a Pacific Coast Conference contest Oregon subdued Idaho, 21 to 7.

Creighton trimmed St. Louis University, 18 to 8, in a Missouri Valley League game.

The lead see-sawed until Creighton's two sophomore backs, Tony Porto and Tom Dineen, got oriented in the last half.

A sluggish Drake squad had trouble with Grinnell, 8 to 0, and out on the west coast Coach A. A. Stagg's College of the Pacific warriors pulled through with a 6-to-0 verdict over Chico State.

Once-mighty Carnegie Tech, held to a total gain of 12 yards in the first two periods, revived during the rest session and downed Albright, 12 to 0.

The Springfield, Mo., Teachers, unbeaten for almost two years, blanked the Pittsburgh, Kan., Teachers, 19 to 0.

Ulines to Work At Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. — The Washington Ulines, newest entry in the American Hockey League and representing the nation's Capital in professional hockey, will arrive in Lake Placid Oct. 6th, shepherded by Coach Ivan "Ching" Johnson, the New York Rangers' outstanding defenseman for a score of years, and Manager Lee J. Perrin.

In the group will be Allan Shields, Louis Trudel, Conrad Dion, Alex Singbush, George Mantha, and Paul Drouin, all purchased from National League teams and backbone of the Uline outfit. Also in the contingent will be Tony Bukovith, George Koivieniemi, Frank Gresnick, Jack Whittaker, and Albert Maniko.

Lake Placid will see the Ulines in exhibition games with Les Canadiens of the National League, with whom the Washington team has a working agreement, and the Providence Reds of the American Hockey League, which is coached by "Bun" Cook, former mate of Johnson's on the old guard of the New York Rangers.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 3

East

Temple 28, Virginia M. I. 13.
Manhattan 23, George Washington 0.
Carnegie Tech 12, Albright 0.
Wash. and Jeff. 0, Geneva 0 (tie).
Western Maryland 6, Maryland 6 (tie).
Concord State 20, Salem 0.
Moravian 13, Lebanon Valley 6.
West Virginia Tech 7, Fairmont 6.
Montclair (N. J.) T. 13, Hofstra 6.
American Int. 30, Cortland (N. Y.) T. 3.
West Chester T. 28, East Stroudsburg (Pa.) T. 6.

South

Western Kentucky T. 15, Middle Tennessee T. 7.
Apprentice School 22, Hampden-Sydney 13.
High Point 20, Emory and Henry 7.
Howard 34, Spring Hill 6.
Mississippi Southern 19, Louisiana Tech 7.
Memphis State 21, Millsaps 6.
Erskine 15, Guilford 0.
Catawba 23, Newberry 0.
Miami 38, Elon 0.
Lenoir Rhyne 16, Roanoke 13.

Midwest

Creighton 18, St. Louis 8.
Coe 6, Beloit 0.
Detroit 54, Wayne 0.
Hope 7, Alma 7 (tie).
Central Michigan 7, Northern Michigan 0.
Western Michigan Tchrs. 14, Butler 6.
Drake 8, Grinnell 0.
Central (Ia.) 38, Simpson 12.
Western (Ill) Tchrs. 13, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Akron 8, Bowling Green 0.
Denison 32, Mount Union 0.
Kent State 28, Findlay 0.
Wittenberg 13, Muskigum 0.
Missouri Valley 55, Wentworth 0.
Emporia State Tchrs. 20, Washburn 12.
Wayne (Neb) Tchrs. 32, Nebraska Wes. 7.
St. Benedict's 7, Wichita 0.
Springfield (Mo) Tchrs. 19, Pittsburg (Kan) Tchrs 0.
Baker 27, Bethany 0.
Ottawa (Kan) 6, McPherson 0.
Culver-Stockton 13, Tarkio 7.
Rockhurst 19, William Jewell 0.
Cape Girardeau (Mo) Tchrs. 28, Upper Iowa 7.
Superior (Wis) Tchrs. 25, Aberdeen Northern 7.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 19, St. Olaf 7.
Midland 16, Peru 13.
Wartburg 23, Wisconsin Mines 6.
Kearney 18, Hastings (Neb) Teachers 6.
Valley City Tchrs. 13, Dickinson Tchrs. 0.
South Dakota U. 26, Augustana (Sioux Falls) 6.
Minot Teachers 19, Bottineau Forestry 6.
Doane 37, York 6.
Maryville (Mo) Tchrs. 27, Chadron (Neb) Tchrs. 6.

Southwest

Texas Tech 16, Oklahoma A. & M. 6.
Arkansas Tech 19, Central Oklahoma State 0.
Southwestern Oklahoma Tech 14, East Central Oklahoma State 6.
Northeastern Oklahoma State 9, Southeastern Oklahoma State 0.
Arkansas Tchrs. 6, Kirksville (Mo.) Tchrs. 2.
Coast Artillery 13, New Mexico State Tchrs. 7.
Schreiner Institute 7, Southwest Texas State 0.
Arkansas State 13, Stephen F. Austin 13 (tie).

Rocky Mountains

Baylor 14, Denver 0.
Brigham Young 26, Oreeley State 0.
Colorado Mesa 40, Dixie (St. George, Utah) 0.

Pacific Coast

Pacific University 19, Portland Airbase 0.
Linfield 3, St. Martins 0.
Oregon 21, Idaho 7.
College of Pacific 6, Chico State 0.
Gonzaga 14, College of Idaho 0.
Whittier 7, California Aggies 0.
Fort Ord 8, San Jose State 6 (tie).
Pacific Lutheran 27, Eastern Washington 0.

Fall Dinghy Racing Schedule

The executive committee of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association announces the sanction of the following dinghy regattas for the 1941 fall season:

Sunday, Oct. 12

Sixth semi-annual New England nonmember dinghy elimination championships. . . . U. S. Coast Guard Academy Boat Club. . . . Thames River.

Sunday, Oct. 12

Third semi-annual Middle Atlantic nonmember dinghy eliminations, Section "A". . . . Princeton Yacht Club. . . . Lake Carnegie.

Sunday, Oct. 12

Quadrangular Regatta (Cornell, Harvard, M. I. T. and Williams) Nautical Association of M. I. T. . . . Charles River Basin.

Sunday, Oct. 12

Quadrangular Regatta (Brown, New Hampshire, Rhode Island State and Tufts) Brown University Yacht Club. . . . Seekonk River.

Sunday, Oct. 19

Third semi-annual Middle Atlantic nonmember dinghy eliminations, Section "B". . . . Princeton Yacht Club. . . . Lake Carnegie.

Sunday, Oct. 19

Jack Wood Trophy Quadrangular Regatta (Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard and M. I. T.) . . . Harvard Yacht Club. . . . Charles River Basin.

Saturday, Oct. 25

Twelfth semi-annual Brown invitation dinghy regatta, Brown University Yacht Club. . . . Seekonk River.

Sunday, Oct. 26

First annual Erwin H. Schell Trophy Regatta (open intercollegiate) Nautical Association of M. I. T. . . . Charles River Basin.

Saturday, Nov. 8

Second annual Greater Boston intercollegiate dinghy championships (Boston College, Boston University, Harvard, M. I. T., Northeastern and Tufts). . . . Nautical Association of M. I. T. . . . Charles River Basin.

Tuesday, Nov. 11

Quadrangular Regatta (Brown, Coast Guard, M. I. T. and Yale), Brown University Yacht Club. . . . Seekonk River.

Saturday, Nov. 22

Dual team regatta (Harvard vs. Yale), Harvard Yacht Club. . . . Charles River Basin.

White Sox 6, Cubs 4

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—The American League White Sox defeated the National League Cubs, 6 to 4, last night before a crowd of 27,169 to assume a two game lead in the Chicago City Series.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results, Oct. 3

Princeton 20, Rutgers 43.
Princeton Freshmen 16, Rutgers Freshmen 48.

Little World Series

Montreal at Columbus, postponed, rain; to be played Saturday night.

Pro Golfers Should Be Glad Of Rest Before Tour Starts

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

The professional golfer who sticks closely to the winter and summer tournament circuit wonders where he fits in relation to that adage. When he plays, he works, and when he works, he plays. For at least nine months in the year, with few interruptions, he travels and plays in money tournaments the length and breadth of the land and it is just as well that there now comes a breathing spell before the new winter campaign begins at Miami in December, followed by the usual routine of the West Coast, Texas, Louisiana, back to Florida and then working northward in the late winter and early spring.

One keen observer of the play in the Providence open, at the Griggs Memorial Municipal course last week end, noted signs of the strain of constant play over so long a period. Both Ben Hogan and Sam Snead acted tired, he says. Hogan failed to finish in the money for the second successive tournament, after 57 consecutive tourneys in which he was one of the purse winners.

Practice

"It's little to be wondered at," said the aforementioned observer. "Most of these boys drive their own cars. They put in a lot of road mileage, which in itself demands concentration. When they arrive on the scene of a tournament they do not merely turn over their clubs to a caddie or locker man and relax until they appear on the first tee for play. Nothing like that. They head right for a practice tee, and go to work to keep their swing in the groove, or to practice some shot that was weak in their last round.

"They practice before a tournament, before going to the tee for the stroke-and-pencil test and, a lot of times, they practice some more after completing the round. Toward the end of every season they get down a little 'too fine.'"

Anybody who has played a lot of tournament golf, or has been an inquiring observer, is fully aware of the important part concentration plays, as measured in the ability to be not adversely affected by bad lies, bad kicks, breaks for opponents, birdies or eagles by opponents, and the like.

This matter of concentration is particularly individualistic. Some players desire to be left severely alone. They don't like to have other players or spectators engage them in conversation or otherwise distract them. They act as though it were imperative to concentrate from the first tee to the last cup.

Others, Walter Hagen, for example, go along in a carefree manner, talking with anybody and everybody, joking, laughing, and apparently enjoying themselves, while at the same time playing grand and often winning golf. Not many, perhaps, have taken the game so lightly, on the surface, as the great Hagen, and not many go along in such stolid silence as little Ben Hogan.

Hagen Touch

At The Country Club during the women's national I happened along as Mrs. Lucille Robinson Mann was playing one of her matches. She spoke, and we walked along conversing, until I remembered I ought not be distracting her from her task in hand. I mentioned this fact and apologized, to which she responded: "Don't let that bother you. I can't hit my ball until I get to it, and nothing that happens between shots ever distracts me." She had the Hagen philosophy.

Some players might do better if they could learn to relax a trifle while walking to their ball. When Mrs. Mary K. Browne first came into prominence in golf, after having been national tennis champion, she admitted that golf made more demands than tennis, chiefly because of the thoughts that could crop up between shots. That was back in 1924, when Miss Browne electrified everyone by defeating the then almost invincible Glenna Collett, and going to the final before losing to the veteran Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd.

Kay Winthrop In Hot Springs Final

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 4 (AP) Alastair and Esmond Martin, twin brothers of New York, will meet in the finals of the men's singles in the annual Hot Springs fall tennis tournament.

Alastair Martin, seeded No. 1, defeated Cedric Major, New York, yesterday, 6—1, 6—2, while Esmond advanced to the finals by eliminating John Reindel of Detroit, 6—4, 6—4.

In the women's singles finals, Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton, Mass., seeded No. 1, will meet Mrs. Franklin Clement, Chicago.

In the semifinals of the women's doubles play, Miss Winthlrop and Barbara Nield, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. Cedric Major and Mrs. Earle Bache, 6—1, 6—0. In the other bracket, Mrs. Clement and Mrs. Daggett Harvey, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Barclay Douglas and Mrs. Alastair Martin, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

The Martin brothers moved into the semifinals in the men's doubles and will meet John Hennessey and Francis Stanton, both of Chicago. In the lower bracket, J. Gilbert Hall and Fred Baggs, New York, will meet Cedric Major and Earl Bache, New York.

Middlebury Winter Carnival Feb. 20-22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Ike Townsend, president of the Intercollegiate Ski Union and captain of the Middlebury College ski team, announced here that the I. S. U. ski meet will be held here during the 11th annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival, Feb. 20 to 22. This meet usually highlights the collegiate winter sports season with the top ski teams of the East competing for first honors.

It was also learned here that Dan Nupen, former ski orderly to King Haakon of Norway, will not coach the Panther skiers this season, as he has resigned his Middlebury coaching post and at present is flying with a unit of the Norwegian Royal Air Corps.

By-Plays

Thomas Hitchcock

The passing of Thomas Hitchcock brings to memory the prominent part which he and his family played in the sport of pony polo. For something like 60 years there has not been a time when some member of that family has not had something to do with this "Sport of Kings."

At the time when the United States made its first bid for international fame at this game in 1886 by challenging England for a match for the Westchester Cup, Mr. Hitchcock was one of the leading players of the country. In fact he was named as captain of the American four which went to England for the first competition in this famous series.

10-Goal Rating

For many years after that Mr. Hitchcock took part in big-time competition and in 1894, 1900 and 1901 he was rated at 10-goals, the highest handicap ever given any polo player. While he won plenty of fame as a player, he was also noted for what he did toward interesting other persons in the sport as well as his readiness to do everything to help a player improve his game.

It was perhaps only natural that when his son became old enough to ride a pony and hold a mallet he was started on a polo career which was destined to be even more brilliant than his father's. Young Hitchcock took to the game much as a duck takes to water and under the able coaching of his father and mother he rapidly developed into one of the greatest, if not the greatest, player, the United States has ever had.

Polo Center

In the summer time the Hitchcocks' polo activities were around Westchester County, N. Y., the very center of polo in the United States; but when winter and spring came around they would be at Aiken much of the time. And it was there that Mrs. Hitchcock used to coach some of the younger generation how to play the game. She was a most enthusiastic follower of the sport and knew its every detail.

Polo owes much to this trio of Hitchcocks and while, as we note above, the Senior Hitchcock was not considered the equal of his son as a player, he was above the average of his time and will always be recognized as among the leaders in developing the sport in the United States.

G. M. R. H.

Gertrude Dane Wins

Gertrude G. Dane of the home club captured the final of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts Class C-D championship at the Salem Country Club in Peabody, yesterday, defeating Mrs. Norman B. Bellenoit of Bear Hill, 2 up.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

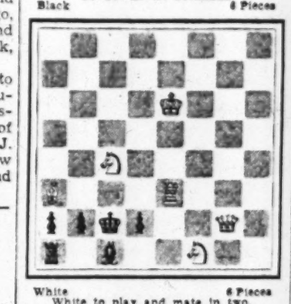
Oct. 4, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2389

By Dr. H. W. Bettmann

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

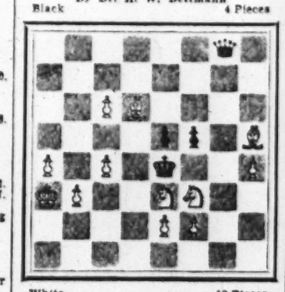
White to play and mate in two.

(Composed in 1919. First publication unknown. "Beautiful promotions in lightweight form. With key unpinning one of the BPs.")

Problem No. 2390

By Dr. H. W. Bettmann

Black 4 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, 1913. "A focal echo—charmingly original in its day.")

Solutions to Problems

No. 2387. QKt-K5

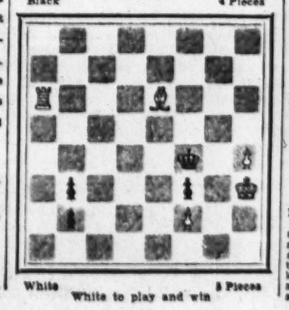
No. 2388. 1. B-R2 QxQ
2. R(R4)xPch
1. P-Q6 Q-Kt6
2. R(B2)xPch

End-Game No. 582. White wins: 1 RxBP. RxR; 2 KtxKt, Q-K2; 3 BxRch, K-R; 4 R-K2, B-Q2; 5 Kt-Q4 and wins.

End Game No. 583

By Herlin

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and win

Euwe Defeats Bogoljubow

From Europe word comes that Dr. Max Euwe, former world's champion, a Dutch schoolmaster, and E. D. Bogoljubow, native Russian but since the last war a resident of Germany, played a short match in Carlsbad. This Euwe is reported to have won, Bogoljubow played two matches with world champion Alekhine, losing both.

Insurance Lawyers Tournament

One of the extracurricular activities of the annual convention of the International Association of Insurance Counsel at White Sulphur Springs, September 3, 4, and 5, was a chess tournament. John M. Skeen of Baltimore took the prize, with S. T. Mason of Detroit runner-up.

Connecticut Meeting

The Connecticut Chess League held its annual meeting September 13. This was featured by a banquet at the Hotel Garde, New Haven, attended by about sixty, a rapid-transit tournament, and an impromptu match with twenty players on a side.

George Sturgis and W. M. P. Mitchell journeyed from Boston to tell the group of the activities of the United States Chess Federation and as a result many new members joined the federation.

Under the energetic leadership of these two, and with the untiring efforts of Ernest Olfe, of Milwaukee, to mention only one Mid-Western supporter, the federation is gaining strength and is therefore better able to spread out its promotional efforts and support championship tournaments.

Boston Championship

Boston players have the opportunity to compete in the annual championship tournament beginning October 13, at the Boylston Chess Club, 48 Boylston Street, Boston. One round a week will be played Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. O. Shapiro won last year.

Games from the New England Championship play-off:

First Game

Sicilian Defense

Martin	Kagan	Martin	Kagan
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 B-R6	B-R
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	12 P-KR4	R-QB
3 P-Q4	PxP	13 P-KR5	BxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	14 PxP	BPxP
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	15 RPxB	Kt-QKt5
6 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	16 P-K5	Q-QR4
7 Q-Q2	Castles	17 K-Kt1	K-Kt1
8 B-K2	Kt-QB3	18 Q-Q4	KtxKtch
9 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	19 QxKt	RxQ
10 CastlesQR	R-K	Resigns	

Second Game

Nimzowitsch Defense

Kagan	Martin	Kagan	Martin
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 PxP	QxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 QxQ	KtxPch
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 K-B	KtxQ
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	18 B-Q	Kt-K5
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	19 B-Kt3	QR-Q
6 P-QR3	BxKtch	20 B-R4	P-QB3
7 QxB	Castles	21 R-B	Kt-B4
8 P-QKt4	R-K	22 B-B4	R-Q6
9 P-K3	P-K4	23 K-K	B-KB4
10 PxP	KtxP	24 B-B7	RxPch
11 B-K2	B-Kt3	25 K-Kt1	Kt-R5
12 P-KR3	BxKt	26 R-K3	R-KKtSch
13 P-B	P-Q4	27 K-B	Kt-Q7ch
14 P-B5	P-Q5	Resigns	

Third Game

English Opening

Martin	Kagan	Martin	Kagan
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	11 P-B5	P-QB3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	12 P-KR3	Kt-B3
3 P-K4	B-B4	13 B-Kt5	Q-Kt3
4 P-B4	P-Q3	14 Castles	P-QR3
5 B-K2	Kt-B3	15 P-Q4	PxP
6 P-Q3	P-QR4	16 P-K5	PxKt
7 P-KKt3	Kt-Q5	17 PxKtch	K-B
8 Kt-B3	KtxB	18 PxPch	KxP
9 QxKt	Kt-Kt5	19 P-B6ch	K-Kt
10 R-B	P-R4	20 Q-KRch	Resigns

Both players have a keen sense of attack, and as a result their encounters are full of attack and counter-attack. Doubtless there are flaws, but the play is none the less interesting, and with a little seasoning and keen competition, these young experts should continue to make the Boston veterans watch out for their reputations.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, October 4, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

How May Defense Stamp Days Be Used to Teach Children Sound Money Management?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With the Defense Savings program now entering the schoolroom in the guise of "Stamp Days" operated by the Treasury Department, the question occurred to me: Can this activity be made educational? Can teachers utilize Stamp Days to motivate some much-needed economic education, and if so, how?

Consideration of these questions and of a good person to answer them led me to Miss Ann Brewington of the University of Chicago. A member of the faculty of the university's School of Business, Miss Brewington has conducted a series of important researches in thrift education in American schools, and has advised on curriculum changes to include lessons in money management. She has under way at present another research activity on goals of children's spending.

Threefold Reason

To the question, "Can defense stamp days be used to motivate interest in thrift education?" Miss Brewington's answer was yes. To the question of how and where to begin, she replied:

"Begin with the Government's threefold reason for asking us to buy defense stamps and bonds: first, to obtain money for the actual purposes of defense; second, to help individuals to build up a backlog of savings against possible postwar financial emergencies; third, to discourage purchase of 'consumer' merchandise and its manufacture at the expense of defense materials."

"Wouldn't you say that the second of these objectives is the old story of 'saving for a rainy day,' and that most schoolrooms are amply provided with lesson materials correlating money management with this phase of the defense savings program?" I asked.

"Yes," said Miss Brewington, "and the same is true of the first objective. Here we can use our materials which show how the savings of many individuals results in accumulation of sufficient capital to build bridges, roads, hospitals, libraries, and other community welfare enterprises. In the present case national defense is a matter of community welfare, and doing one's share towards saving for it should be part of one's patriotic effort."

In the Upper Grades

In the upper grades the teacher can touch upon the question of increased taxes and the virtue of paying for the war as we go, Miss Brewington went on to explain. "It can be pointed out that new tax levies will decrease the amount of money a family has to spend, but that intelligent buying will help to offset the disadvantage of an income lessened by heavier taxes.

"A question which will start the youngsters thinking is this: If the Government does not want us to spend our money for consumer goods, what shall we spend our money for? An example might be milk versus candy," she said. "When money which customarily has been spent for candy is turned to the purchase of milk, the production of candy is decreased, for when candy remains on the storekeeper's shelves, none is made to replace it."

Purchase Of Clothing

Purchase of clothing provides a chance for teachers in fifth, six, and seventh grades to develop consumer consciousness in pupils. For example, pupils might take up the advantages and disadvantages of ten cents as against twenty-five cents spent for gloves, hose, or possibly an undershirt. When possible, children could actually make purchases and keep record of how long the article wears and what returns it gives in the way of satisfaction.

Another clothes-purchasing project definitely allied with saving calls for the accumulation, over a period of four or five weeks, for forty or fifty cents to buy an article of clothing.

"The children who wished to do so and whose parents are willing could save the money from their allowances each week and take it to school with the purpose of buying the best article they could purchase for their money when the proper amount has been accumulated. Classroom periods in the interim could be devoted to discussion and study of the articles to be purchased, and committees could report on the merchandise and prices as seen in different stores," Miss Brewington suggested.

In the Lower Grades

With children in the lower grades it might be advisable to make the lesson a group project, such as the purchase of some article which the group uses in school—perhaps drawing paper, or window decorations. The whole class can be taken to the store to examine the merchandise, study its design and quality, and take part in deciding which is to be bought.

"Why do you consider consumer education projects important?" I asked.

"Because they teach the child about money," she replied. "They help him to learn about it for himself. They show him by actual experience what money will get for him. They teach him that money is not wealth, but only a ticket to get wealth.

"He learns that if he uses his ticket for one thing he cannot use it for another; for when he buys something and gives his money for it, that is all he can get with that money. If he is lured by bright color to buy a pencil with hard lead which makes difficult writing, he must abide by his decision and make the best of it.

"Such classroom projects help the child to understand that the manner in which he spends his money determines what will be available to him as a consumer. He can understand that if everyone buys the same kind of pencils, the manufacturer will say, 'I can sell yellow pencils, but not green ones, so hereafter I will make only yellow ones,' and the market will be flooded with yellow pencils as a result of his own choice in spending."

"Would you say, on the whole, that this new emphasis on money in the schoolroom is a good thing?" was my final question.

"A very good thing, provided it is not an isolated activity, but is used, as you suggest, to stimulate exercises in money management."

Susan Shaffer Dibelka

Mrs. Ellen Walpole and some of the children in her nursery school in New York. Mrs. Walpole, in teaching these children to read, finds that Basic English is a means of presenting certain principles of language at an earlier stage than is general.

How Basic English Is Used in Teaching Reading to English-Speaking Children

Basic English
Second of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English has been used in education with all sorts of people between the ages of three and sixty. Probably the youngest group of English-speaking children making use of Basic English are those in the Children's Studio, New York City. They are between the ages of three and seven years.

With the help of Basic English a system of teaching reading has been worked out over the past ten years which has curtailed the normal time required to teach reading by sometimes two thirds. Moreover with such a concentrated medium the chance of error is far less.

May it be said here that the children are by no means confined to the use of Basic English. It is merely a key to wider English which is used concurrently all the time. Space here is too short to show the advantages that a young child gains from having a language with which he can express anything, but such advantages may be guessed.

Basic English is used to present the principles of language at a stage earlier than is general. To take an instance: a child does not usually understand that words may be used metaphorically, or to cover classes of things. Here is how these two features of language behavior are presented.

A card is given to the child containing four sentences and a simple appropriate picture for each sentence. The sentences are:

This is a sailing ship.
This is a steam ship.
This is a fighting ship.
This is an air ship.

By this he sees that the word ship has a slightly different meaning every time he comes across it. It is the name of a class of things.

This is how metaphor is presented. Again a card of four sentences with appropriate simple pictures is given. The sentences this time are:

This is her foot.
This is the foot of the tree.
He is holding the foot of the ladder.
The town is at the foot of the mountain.

It is a long way from "her foot" to "the foot of the mountain," but in this way the child can see how the word at least, and with it the idea it represents, makes the jump.

We may see how simple devices of this sort help the child to interpret and analyze his daily growing vocabulary.

This method of interpretation has been carried over into High School work where exercises of translating cloudy language into Basic English do much to aid the young child toward critical and confident judgment. The rules of the Basic English system are a new and stimulating way of presenting the old and dull subjects of syntax and grammar.

One of the greatest achievements of this year is a dictionary of 20,000 words defined in the 850 words of Basic English. Examples of the clarity of its definition are as follows:

educate, v.t.
Give general teaching, training, to; Give training to (to do).

dark, i.a.
With little or no light; (of colors) giving back little light, deep; with d. eyes, skin; clouded, unhappy; secret freq. bad. D. Ages, time in Europe between fall of Rom. Empire and New Learning. 2, n. The d., conditions of having little or no light, night (fall); -y Am. black person.

globe, n.
Thing of ball form; g. with map of earth on it; glass globe as light shade. The g., the earth; g.-trotter, n. Person journeying quickly through different countries to see things of interest.

ball, n.
Solid or hollow body or mass of completely round form, sp.; used in sport; metal b. sent from a gun. Keep the b. rolling. Keep the talk etc. going.

Naturally Basic English has found great scope in aiding the retarded or backward student, but much more work, I believe, remains to be done in this field.

Miss Mary L. Guyton and her associates have been using Basic English over a number of years to teach English to the foreign-born subjects of the State of Massachusetts. A series of books presenting her methods is now ready for publication by the Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Prof. Albert Upton, of the University of Southern California, has used Basic English to teach his first year students essentials of the English language.

In using Basic English as a medium for teaching English to English-speaking students we must again remark that Basic is used merely as a clear and concise step towards the understanding of complete English, and not as a separate language.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Does Your Child Know That You Trust Him?

The Family Forum
The Golden Rule as a Family Guide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Friends:

The Family Forum or Parents Column has always been of great interest, enjoyment, and help to me. In bringing up three daughters, all near of an age, many problems have presented themselves. One was the same as that of which Mrs. D. M. N. speaks.

My oldest daughter Jerry went through a phase of talking back to me when she was about 10. Although she was older than Mrs. D. M. N.'s daughter, I found that the best way to handle that was to stop talking to her at once and to quietly send her to her room. Then later when she had calmed down, I would talk it over with her, showing her the right and loving way to speak to others.

At one time when the girls were in the first grades of school, I found that in the morning I was calling to them to stop playing and hurry with their dressing entirely too often. So I turned on the radio to a station which frequently gave the time and told them that when 8 o'clock was announced I expected them to be washed, dressed, and all ready for breakfast. Anyone who wasn't, had to go to bed one-half hour earlier that night. It was more fun going by the radio than by my voice, so there was no more trouble. After a while they forgot to listen to the radio but kept right on being on time.

Another difficulty I had a few years ago was the talking of the two youngest ones when they went to bed. It seemed hard to Gay and Bobby not to talk as they slept in the same room. But I solved that by telling them that when they didn't talk after "lights out" during the week, they could talk for a while in bed on Friday nights. I decided it was better to have them awake longer one night a week than three or four. A few times they had to forego their Friday night chat, but not often.

One of the most important things I found with my girls was to always let them know I trusted them. If they told me anything, I always said that I believed them, even though I sometimes had my private doubts when they were tiny. But as they grew older they were always confident of my trust. One day my oldest girl came to me and said, "Oh, Mother, I am so glad you trust me," and then proceeded to tell of an embarrassing experience she had just had with a friend. The girl's mother had in front of Jerry refused to listen to her daughter, saying she didn't trust her nor believe a thing she said.

Not only trust, but also keeping one's word to children is very important. I have always tried to be very careful not to make promises I could not keep, and the girls appreciate it.

(Mrs.) A. H. W.

A Saturday Column

Exploring Hidden Worlds

The world that can open up through the use of a microscope or a telescope should be made available to boys and girls during their school years. Whether one's major is in the field of liberal arts or business, practical arts or music, the rounding out of courses in the natural sciences, especially if taught with a thought to enriching the child's use of leisure, is a valuable added emphasis. This young explorer is attending Kents Hill Junior College, at Kents Hill, Maine.

More Teachers Needed by Public Schools

Ithaca, N. Y.

The impact of the Selective Service Act and defense industries is being reflected in a shortage of men teachers and will soon result in an acute situation for school systems, according to Lewis Eldred, Chairman of the Bureau of Educational Service at Cornell University. Simultaneously with the shortage of teachers there is an increased demand for teachers of courses related to defense, such as science, mathematics, agriculture, physical education, industrial arts and technical subjects. These subjects are usually dominated by men.

To Boarding School in Britain On Forty Clothes Coupons Takes Agile Planning

By Olwen Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

British public schools, target of so much criticism, have shown the traditional adaptability and common sense inherent in English institutions in meeting the many problems arising from total warfare.

The surprise introduction of clothes rationing, six months ago, might have provoked a major crisis in the thousands of private and public schools of all descriptions. But the war had already faced the schools with so many problems, that this one had had the way paved for it. Schools evacuated to the country, and working as often as not in barns and village halls, were bound to make wide concessions in the matter of uniform, and to prefer the practical flannels to the striped trousers, black jackets and toppers of more conventional days.

Tradition Of the Schools

To American readers the whole question of school uniform may seem exaggerated in British schools. Parents of young children in Great Britain, it must be confessed, share to a certain degree this attitude of mind. But on the whole it is realized that school uniform is an integral part of British school life, and helps to foster and break down, at least in term time, class distinctions, so often reflected in style of dress, and teaches appreciation of simplicity and suitability of dress. Where parents are not migratory — thus necessitating change of schools and uniforms—it has been found more economical and practical to have uniform and special sportswear for school children than to dress them according to more individualistic standards.

One little 11-year-old girl, about to start boarding school life, was faced with a long list of uniform requirements for which the total of 40 clothes coupons available until next January were totally inadequate. Even if mother and father gallantly came to the rescue with their coupons, extreme care would still be necessary. Consultations followed with the school authorities, and certain principles were laid down which are typical of the larger girls' public schools. First, the school realized that parents' changed conditions—fathers in the army, and on lower salary rates—and clothes rationing make it well nigh impossible for a full uniform to be supplied by any pupil. One's uniform from another school may, therefore, be worn until it is worn out, after which the new school uniform may be bought piece by piece, as coupons and purse allow. Secondly, there is the greatest latitude in Sunday wear, home clothes of any color being allowed.

Adjustments Made

The staff, used to the neat homogeneity of over 100 girls in their smart tailored green suits, must feel regret at the motley picture the new circumstances will produce. Being used to children's reactions to change, however, the housemistress was quick to reassure the new child that she would not feel out of it at all without a Sunday uniform, since all the new girls would be in the same case and some of the older ones as well.

This modern co-educational boarding school, some 25 miles from London, has a very flourishing Parents' Association, which since the war has helped the school greatly by acting as a clearing house for used uniforms, sports clothes, hats and games shoes. Occasionally a parent is thus able to find a games jersey or tunic which will save a dozen or so precious coupons. (Secondhand clothes are coupon free.)

Expurgated List in Hand

Armed with a very much expurgated list of requirements, mother and daughter set out for the London store which supplies the school uniform. Major articles, like navy blue winter coat, navy tunic, cardigan and jumper, and all underwear had been found capable of at least another year's wear. Hats were bought, a navy blue one for everyday, and a black velour with school hat band for best. (Headgear is so far not subject to coupons.)

The final purchases reckoned in terms of coupons were as follows:

Article	Coupon Value
3 pairs woolen stockings for winter (at 2 coupons a pair)	6
1 pair Lacrosse boots	4
2 pairs outdoor shoes (at 5 coupons a pair)	10
1 pair house shoes (at 5 coupons a pair)	5
Games tunic	6
Games jersey (according to weight)	5
Blazer (for summer wear, but bought now in view of possible future scarcity)	8
Sports knickers (2 pairs at 2 coupons a pair)	4
Total	48

If a Sunday coat seems essential later, because the present one is outgrown, the parents' coupons will have to be drawn upon to the extent of another 14, in addition to the eight already in excess of daughter's 40 coupons for this year.

School Fees A Major Problem

The uniform question, difficult as it may be, is nothing compared with the major problems of school fees now facing all public schools, since the latest increases in income tax have considerably lowered the standard of living for the professional classes, from which the majority of the pupils are drawn. Fees cannot be reduced, because of the increased cost of living. It seems, therefore, that the only course open to schools will be to accept State grants, and offer a number of free places to pupils of promise from poorer families. There is great difference of opinion on the right course to be adopted in this connection. Many genuinely feel that to touch the British public school system is to destroy something of England's heritage. But the majority of progressive thinkers believe that the public schools will emerge from the war crisis not only strengthened but enriched, and ready to play a leading part in that character training which will be more necessary than ever in the difficult and changing post-war world.

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1941

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous days' sales	423,350
1941 volume to date	107,413,292
1940 volume to date	156,188,860

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Rails worked up another mild rallying excursion in today's stock maket but many leades in othe goups still maintained a stand-off attitude.

Mounting earnings for the carriers and revived hopes the wage controversy would be settled with a smaller boost than many had expected served to bring in bids for the transportation group.

The foreign news again proved a neutral market factor while taxes and further government restraints cooled bullish fervor in some quarters.

Advancing tendencies were exhibited by the list at the start in fairly active dealings. The pace slowed but gains of fractions to a point or so were in the majority near the final hour.

Better performers included Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Nickel Plate preferred, Consolidated Aircraft, International Mercantile Marine, Eastman Kodak, J. C. Penney, du Pont and Kennecott.

Steels and motors were about even. Slight losses were posted for Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Air Reduction, Consolidated Edison, American Can and International Nickel.

Bonds Advance

International Mercantile Marine 6s, which were due Oct. 1, stole the show in today's bond market, jumping more than nine points at the opening and holding the gain in relatively heavy volume during the short session.

The spark which set the shipping company loan skyrocketing was werd the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had authorized a loan of $11,469,000 to retire the bonds at par.

The rest of the list edged higher, with fractional gains in the majority.

U. S. Government lost from 1-32 to 3-32 of a point in light over-the-counter trading, continuing the trend set after reports the Government next week would seek $1,000,000,000 or more to meet armametn costs.

New York Central 3¾s and New England Railroads 4s stood out in the list of carriers with respectable gains. Fractionally higher were Missouri-Kansas-Texas "A" 5s of '62, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, St. Paul 5s and Baltimomre & Ohio stamped convertibles.

The few losers in late trading included International Hydro-Electric 6s, American Telephone 3s and Cuba Northern Railways 5½s.

Light trading in foreign issues put Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40 ahead better than a point and advanced Canadian, Danish and Cuban loans. Losers included Norway 6s and Tokyo Electric Light 6s.

Mineral Supplies In U. S. Seen More Than Axis Nations

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy told the American Mining Congress that this nation's mineral supplies are far greater than those of the combined Axis countries.

"Our shortages only seem like shortages because of the fast schedule we have set," he said.

"Our stock piling activities were not undertaken at the time they should have been, and consequently we ran into difficulties in purchasing and planning priorities."

Bard Club Plans Economics Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 4—The changes that have been brought about by the present European conflict and America's position in the postwar world will be studied by the Economics Club at Bard College during the coming school term, it was announced today.

The Club, founded last year, will meet every other week in collaboration with faculty members to discuss economic problems of the world. At the end of the year a committee of students will go through all the reports submitted during the meetings and try to arrive at a set of conclusions. Dr. Abbot E. Smith, associate professor of history and Dr. Adolf Sturmthal, assistant professor of history, will supervise the Club's activities.

George Putnam Fund Share Purchases at New Peak

More shares of The George Putnam Fund were purchased by investors during the three months just ended than in any quarter since the fund was organized, according to a statement just issued by the trustees. Total net assets on Sept. 30, 1941 were at a new high of approximately $4,800,000 compared with $4,265,000 on June 30 and the number of shares outstanding increased from 358,847 to 401,358. After providing for the October dividend of 15 cents per share net asset value was equal to $12.07 per share on Sept. 30 compared with $11.89 on June 30.

The trustees report no fundamental change in the investment position of the fund. Holdings of bonds and preferred stocks made up 32 per cent of total resources on Sept. 30 compared with 34 per cent on June 30, common stock investments were equal to 54 per cent or the same as 3 months ago and cash and equivalent approximated 14 per cent against 12 per cent on June 30.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	54½	54	54	Oct 3
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	48¼	47¾	47¾	Oct 3
7⅞	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	26	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 26
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Oct 3
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40½	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 2
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
9½	8½	Alleghany Corp	3	9	8⅞	9	
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf xw	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
21½	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
25⅜	18¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	
11¼	7½	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	22½	22	22½	Oct 3
167½	144½	Allen Ind (3g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 1
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	162	160½	161	
14⅜	11¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 29
87⅜	51¼	Allied M (¾g)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
86½	71⅜	Allied Stores	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	9	29½	28¾	28¾	Oct 3
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (.8g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Oct 2
20	11	Amal Leather	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	58	57¼	57¼	Sep 25
18¾	14⅝	Am Ag Ch (.80g)	1	19	19	19	Oct 3
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	Oct 3
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8	8	8	
87⅛	51¼	Am Bosch	2	91¾	91¾	91¾	
30	20¾	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	2	33½	33¼	33½	Oct 3
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
185	171½	Am Can (4)	4	84¼	84	84	— ¼
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	Sep 26
113	107	Am Car&Fy (1g)	2	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	Am C & F pf (7)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
30	20¾	Am Ch & C (1.20g	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	Oct 3
121	58½	Am Ch&C pf (3)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
83¾	61¾	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Oct 1
9⅞	4⅞	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Oct 1
19½	9½	Am Comm Al	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Oct 3
2⅛	1¼	Am Crys S(1¼g)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
61¾	33¼	Am Encaus Til	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Am European	1	6½	6	6	
24⅜	11⅞	Am & For Pow	8	¾	¾	¾	A'g 12
28⅜	14⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	23¼	23	23¼	Oct 3
3⅝	2⅛	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	27	27	27	Oct 3
38½	29	Am & F P 2 pf	2	37	37	37	Oct 3
4⅛	2¾	Am-Haw SS (3g)	3	3	3	3	
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	4	34¼	34¼	34¼	Oct 3
1¼	⅛	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Sep 26
44¼	24	Am Home (2.40)	3	46⅜	46⅜	46¼	Oct 3
2⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 2
28½	20	Am Ice pf(5e)	3	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+1⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 1
50	44½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep 30
17¼	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 3
93¾	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	90	90	90	Oct 3
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	Oct 3
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (3½g)	2	21	21	21	Sep 30
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 51¼k	7	32½	32½	32½	Oct 3
39	29	AP&L $5pf 49¾k	5	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3¾	Am Rad&S(.45g)	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	2	13⅜	13¾	13¾	
7	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅜	5¾	5¾	Oct 3
10¾	7½	Am Seating (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 3
45¾	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	151	151	151	Oct 3
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42⅞	42¼	42¼	Oct 3
23½	19	Am St Fd(1¼g)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Stores (1½g)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
22¼	11	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 1
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	21½	21	21	— ¼
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	6	181½	181½	181½	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	154¾	154¾	154¾	+ ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	71	71	71	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	3	71¼	70½	71¼	Oct 3
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	152¼	152¼	152¼	Oct 2
29⅛	24½	Am Viscose (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 3
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	3	115¾	115¼	115⅜	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	86	86	86	Sep 26
81¾	71	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	7⅝	7½	7½	Oct 3
56¾	46¼	Am Zpr pf(33⅓k)	6	51½	51½	51½	
50	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	11	50	50	50	Sep 24
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
21⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 26
33⅜	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33	33	33	— ⅜
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	Oct 3
5	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 16
43⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 2
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 2
10⅜	5¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 2
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	Oct 2
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 3
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	18	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	20	25⅝	25¾	25½	+ ⅜
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Oct 3
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	50	50	50	Oct 1
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	67⅝	66⅝	66¾	Oct 3
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	Sep 26
3¼	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	6	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	7	7	6¾	6¾	Oct 2
13⅛	7	Barber Asp (1½e)	6	11⅛	11	11	Oct 3
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros 1½g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	5	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½g)	4	29½	27	27⅜	Oct 3
27¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26	26	Oct 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Sep 10
104	104	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	7	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	118¼	118¼	118¼	Oct 1
41¼	32⅞	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 2
20	13¾	Bendix Av (3g)	2	38⅛	36⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½g	3	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
24¾	26¼	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	56	56	56	Oct 2
89½	65¾	Beth Steel (4½g)	10	66¼	66	66	Oct 3
131½	119¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	121¼	121¼	121¼	Oct 3
31⅜	24¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 3
20⅜	16⅛	Black & Deck(2)	2	22	22	22	Oct 2
10⅛	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 2
18⅜	13⅛	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 22
24⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	10	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Stra (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	Borg-Warn 1.30g	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
21	16	Boston & Maine	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3½	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ⅝g	6	9½	9	9	Oct 3
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1⅛g	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	2	38⅛	36⅞	38⅛	Sep 24
11¼	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	Oct 1
25⅜	21¼	Bkly & Q Trans	12	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 30
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
23½	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 24
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 1
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Wheel 45g	2	6¾	6½	6½	Oct 3
34¼	23	Bullard (1½g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Oct 3
35⅝	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	32½	32¼	32¼	Oct 3
20⅞	15¼	Burling (.95g)	1	19¼	19	19¼	Oct 2
6½	4⅝	Burling pf (2¾)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 2
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 3
8¼	5⅛	Bush Terminal	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	
8⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	Oct 3
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 3
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 3
11¾	7⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 29
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 3
24⅝	16⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	1	23	23	23	Oct 3
54	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	21	5	4⅞	5	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	36	36	36	Oct 1
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 3
31½	21⅝	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	
57¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	81½	81½	81½	Oct 3
24⅝	16	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Oct 3
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 3
4½	3¼	Cent RR NJ	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	3	3	3	Oct 2
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	33	33	33	Oct 3
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 1
21¼	15⅝	Chain Belt (⅝g)	1	17½	17	17½	Oct 2
22½	17½	Cham P&F(⅝g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 3
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 25
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Oct 3
4	2¼	Ches Corp	34	4	4	4	Oct 3
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1½	1½	
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	29	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	14	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	7	6½	6¼	6¼	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	5	16⅜	16	16	Oct 3
44⅜	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 20
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 20
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	10¼	Chiclets Co	1	13	13	13	Sep 30
3	1⅛	Childs Co	2	2	2	2	Oct 1
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	10	59½	58¾	58½	— ¼
10⅝	8¾	City I & F (.50g)	5	10	10	10	Oct 3
4½	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 3
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2½g)	1	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	Oct 1
33⅜	24½	Clev Cr Br 1.20g	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
43½	26¾	Climax M (1.20)	1	39½	38¾	38¾	Oct 3
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	1	96	96	96	Oct 3
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	97½	97¼	97¼	Oct 3
101¾	100¾	Colgate-P (1¾g)	1	62	62	62	Oct 1
20¼	18½	Colgate-P pf (4½)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	14¼	Collins & A 2¾g	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 3
21	14¾	Col F & I (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 2
47⅛	21⅞	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 3
82½	66½	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
7⅛	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Col G&E pf A(8)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Oct 3
83	69⅞	Colum Pict	6	26⅛	26	26	Oct 1
21¾	21¼	Colum P pf (3½)	1	81	81	81	Oct 2
104	89⅝	Colum Card (4)	8	23½	23½	23½	
21¾	17¾	Colum Credit (3)	1	101½	101¼	101¼	Sep 30
110	102½	Com Cr pf (4½)	4	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Sep 24
65¾	49	Com T ev pf(4½)	8	10½	10½	10½	
30¾	24¼	Coml Solv (1g)	3	¾	¾	¾	
4	3	Com'th & South	23	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
106	87	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
14	9	Conde Nast(1½g)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 29
50⅜	22½	Congoleum (1)	6	17⅞	17¼	17¼	Oct 3
15⅞	10½	Cons Aire (4g)	3	43½	43	43	— ¼
81¼	53	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	16½	Cons Cop (½g)	3	67⅜	65¾	65¾	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed (1.40g)	36	16¼	16¼	16¼	
31¾	21¼	Cons Ed pf (5½)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 3
61½	51¼	Con Film Ind	7	97	96⅜	97	— ¼
11	7¼	Cons Laundries	2	1	1	1	
29	23¾	Consol Oil (¼g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Con RR Cuba pf	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Oct 1
106⅜	99	Consol'n Coal pf	2	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	
16½	12½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	24	24	24	Oct 1
4⅞	4⅛	Container (⅝g)	2	102½	102½	102½	Oct 3
10⅜	7⅞	Cont Baking	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40⅛	31⅝	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
10	6¾	Cont Can (1½g)	3	104¼	104¼	104¼	Oct 3
26¾	15¼	Cont Dia F (1)	5	38⅜	36⅛	38⅜	Oct 3
41¾	35⅛	Cont Ins (1.80a)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
23½	17¾	Cont Motors	4	45⅛	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
15½	13	Cont Oil (¾g)	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	17¾	Cont Steel (¾g)	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S(.60g)	1	18	18	18	Oct 3
56¾	32	Cop'weld pf(3½)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	53	53	53	+ ⅛
4	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	Coty Internat'l	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 3
27⅝	19⅜	Crosley Corp	7	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 3
45½	39¾	Crown C&S(1½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 3
15⅜	11⅛	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	44	44	44	
47¾	35½	Crown Zel (1g)	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 19
98½	82	Crucible Steel	2	133¾	133¾	133¾	Oct 3
8½	3½	Crucible pf (5)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
72½	41⅞	Cuban-Am Sug	1	86	86

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gen. Motors Labor Policy Is Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A four-point declaration of principles to guide his company's policies in connection with defense employment and the transfer of employees from peacetime to defense production was issued by C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation.

The four principles were: (1) That everything must be done to expedite the defense program; (2) that the importance of employee morale must be recognized, and that everything possible be done for the employees working in the corporation's plants, so that they would know they had been given every consideration and treated with the utmost fairness; (3) that it is important to reduce migration of workers between plants and communities to a minimum, and (4) that the interpretation of the policies should be simple and readily understood and not disturb any existing satisfactory procedures.

Watch Labor Problem

"General Motors realizes the importance of, and the difficulties in, the current labor problem created by curtailment of non-defense production, particularly by the drastic cut in automobile production, and the necessity to transfer workers to defense production," Mr. Wilson declared.

His corporation, Mr. Wilson said, came to an agreement on labor policies within the Office of Production Management last month under which General Motors employees with greatest seniority in non-defense work will be given the opportunity to qualify for defense work before new employees are hired.

When hiring new employees for defense work, qualified applicants out of work on account of authorized Government curtailment of non-defense production of employees on non-defense production where they can be spared or loaned and where curtailment is authorized in their industry in the near future, will be given preference.

"To expedite the defense program," Mr. Wilson continued, "it immediately became clear that the restrictions and obligations of seniority which interfered with the free movement of men to defense work should be suspended without loss of seniority on non-defense jobs, even though these suspensions might be to the disadvantage of the employer.

Seek Fair Program

"We hope that all of the employees of the corporation will find that these provisions are fair and workable and will co-operate in carrying them out in this emergency."

General Motors is substantially on schedule with all defense projects and "importantly ahead" on many of them, Mr. Wilson reported, voicing the need of the corporation for more defense projects and orders.

"We do not have our proportion of the defense load, and are more than willing to undertake additional business," he declared. "We hope that the corporation's facilities in man-power, plant and equipment, and ability to make good on defense contracts will be recognized and that more defense business will be obtained to keep our employees working."

Rice Crop Loan Plans Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced a loan and purchase program for this year's rice crop which it said was designed to aid orderly marketing.

The loan rates for all varieties, grades and milling qualities of rice will average about 92 cents a bushel, which the Department said represented 85 per cent of parity on August 1, beginning of the rice crop marketing year. The Department said rice obtained under the program "may be held in strategic locations in the United States and its territories as a reserve to meet emergency requirements."

The Department said the loan rate was comparable to $3.30 a barrel or $2.04 a hundred weight. Premiums and discounts for grade and milling qualities will be made. California loan values at local stations will be determined on the basis of San Francisco terminal market rate less transportation.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp., Melville Shoe Corp., Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co., Spiegel, Inc., and Woolworth (F. W.) Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, October 6

Melville Shoe Corp. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (12:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, October 7

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc. (7% Pfd.) (9 a. m.)
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Maytag Co. ($6 1st Pfd. & $3 Pref.) (2 p. m.)

Wednesday, October 8

Spiegel, Inc. ($4.50 Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
White Sewing Machine Corp. ($2 Prior Pref.) (3 p. m.)
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Thursday, October 9

Pacific Power & Light Co. (7% & $6 Pfd.)
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. B) (2 p. m.)

Friday, October 10

American Stove Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Atlas Plywood Corp. ($1.25 Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Employers Seeking Out Most Competent of 'New' Workers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Combing personnel records for the names of former employees who can be recalled to work has long since ceased to fill any appreciable part of labor needs, and employers are now trying to seek out the most competent "new" workers.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The question of Britain's manpower is officially admitted to be a serious one. Large numbers of both men and women will be required for the fighting services and for war industries during the next few months, if the national effort is to be increased to the level considered necessary for speedily ending the present conflict.

The Beveridge Report clearly indicated the position, and if its conclusions are to be adopted it will have to be realized that the key to full mobilization of this country's war potential lies with the women. More and more of them must be drawn into essential services. At least 500,000 women, it has been estimated, will be required for industry, and 200,000 for the Auxiliary Territorial Service. (A. T. S.) As a step toward this end, legislative changes have been introduced destined to meet these needs.

Employers in many parts of the country have already complained of the shortage, not only of skilled labor, but also of semi-skilled and even unskilled labor. In addition, the new factories now nearing completion, will soon have to be manned. These workers must come almost entirely from the ranks of the women, since there are today practically no unemployed (only unemployable) men on the Labor Exchange register.

To Rely on Appeals

The new Registration for Employment Order, though it does not directly mention compulsion, seems to hint at it in its references to "direction." At the same time, however, the average Britisher is convinced that any such conscription is impossible in practice, so that the task ahead is one for the propagandist and the crusader, rather than for the legislator. Even the Nazis discovered this to be the case when they tried to draft women into industry years ago, and had to rely upon appeals rather than threats to achieve their ends.

At the moment, women exempted from registration under the new order are those in full-time paid employment in essential war industries, women who are on the schedule of reserved occupations, and married women in charge of households. Wives of men serving in the fighting forces, women with a child or children under 14 years living with them, and expectant mothers will also remain outside the order.

Only in a small number of cases will the women called up be able to do the required war work in their own localities. By far the greater majority will have to work at considerable distances from their homes. In other words, mobility will be an important feature in the new scheme. The newly registered women will be required to enter one of the services, or to do industrial work in aircraft manufacture, electric cable-making, engineering in armaments and munitions factories, radio and tank manufacture, as well as in the transport services.

Unimaginative Organization

Mobility in labor implies far-reaching organization, and since this has to be done quickly under the strain of war conditions, it is not surprising that many mistakes have occurred. Many critics have maintained that the failure hitherto to get many more women volunteers has been due to conditions arising from unimaginative handling rather than from the refusal of the women to co-operate.

Many Government departments are concerned in this work and the resultant overlapping has been held responsible for much delay and neglect. Excessively long hours of work, poor food, unsatisfactory canteens and lack of proper transport to and from places of work, have been among the complaints voiced by trade union leaders on behalf of their female as well as male members. The lack of satisfaction of the special women workers' needs, such as nurseries for their small children and proper arrangements for free time in which to do necessary shopping, have also prevented harmonious working.

Such matters will certainly have to be attended to before there can be the closest co-operation in the factories and before other women will come willingly to them. These are matters which can be dealt with by administration. At the same time, it is emphasized in many quarters that inspiration rather than compulsion, open or disguised, will get the best out of British women.

Recruiting campaigns have already been started in some industrial districts, e. g., in Birmingham, a Woman's War Workers exhibition was recently organized for getting 500 new women a week into munitions work. Visitors there saw experienced women workers operating different types of machines while placards and lectures showed women's importance in the national war effort.

Henderson Imposes Ceiling Prices On Carded Cotton Yarn

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, imposed ceiling prices on carded cotton yarns, and provided for automatic adjustment of the schedule according to fluctuations in the price of "spot" raw cotton.

Based on 15.99 cents a pound for raw cotton, the schedule sets maximum prices ranging from 35 to 55 cents a pound for the various single-ply yarns, and from 39 to 60 cents a pound for yarns of two and more plies.

Adjustments of one-half cent a pound above and below these base prices are provided for all numbers of yarn whenever a change of 44½ points occurs in the price of raw cotton as measured by the average closing price of 15-16 inch middling grade on 10 "spot" markets for the previous day.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Carborundum Co	$1.50		Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Cleveland Union Stock Yards Co	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Collyer Insul Wire	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Columbia Mills	$1.25	Sep.	29	Sep. 26
Greenfield Gas Lt	15c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Northwest Eng	75c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
United Merch & M	50c	Dec.	20	Dec. 8
Victoria Bndhldrs Cp	$5	Oct.	3	Sep. 24

Ammumulated

Fulton Mkt Cold Storage Co 8 pf	$2	Sep.	2	Aug. 22
Glatfelder (P H) Co 6½ pf	$1.62½	Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Kelsey Hayes Wheel A	$1	Nov.	1	Oct. 20

Reduced

Inter-Mountain Tel Co	40c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do 6 non-cum pf	40c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20

Extra

Can Oil Cos	12½c	Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Decca Records	10c	Oct.	28	Oct. 14
Guarantee Co of North America (Montreal, Que.)	$2.50	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Hotel Barbizon, Inc. common v t c	$6	Sep.	30	Sep. 24
U S Ind Alcohol	25c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15

Resumed

Pet Heat & Pow Co	25c	Oct.	25	Oct. 1

Initial

Chillicothe P Co 4½% pf	$1.12½ Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Otter Tail Power Co (Minn)	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Seneca Falls Machine Co	15c	Oct.	1	Sep. 27

Regular

Automatic Fire Alarm Co	15c Q	Sep.	10	Sep. 1
Babcock & Wilcox	50c	Oct.	31	Oct. 15
Bartgis Bros Co	5c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Do 6 conv pf	37½c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Brush - Moore Newspapers, Inc. 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Can Oil Cos	12½c Q	Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Cent NY Pw Corp pf	$1.25 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 10
Chain St Prods Corp	$1.50 cv pf	37½c Q	Sept.	30 Sept. 20
Cinn Postal Ter & Rlty Co 6½ pf	$1.62½ Q	Oct.	15	Oct. 4
Conn (C G) Ltd	10c	Oct.	15	Oct. 5
do 6 pf Cl A	$1.50 Q	Oct.	6	Sep. 26
do 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	6	Sep. 26
Decca Records	15c Q	Oct.	28	Oct. 14
Elec Bd & Sh $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 6
Elec Bd & Sh $5 pf	$1.25			
do $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 6
Federated Dept Strs	35c Q	Oct.	31	Oct. 10
do pf	$1.06¼ Q	Oct.	31	Oct. 21
First Nat Bk (Tome River N J)	87½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Greenfield Gas Lt 6 pf	75c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Guar Co of No Am (Montreal)	$1.50 Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Haughton Elec Co $6 pr pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Hecker Prods Corp	15c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 10
Holly Sugar	25c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Lee Rub & Tire	75c	Oct.	28	Oct. 15
Lenox Wat Co	$1.25 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
McLellan Strs	20c	Nov.	1	Oct. 11
do pf	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 11
McCrory Strs 5 pf	$1.25 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Medusa Port Cem	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 29
do 6 pf A	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 29
Mercantile Tr Co (Baltimore, Md)	$2.50 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 30
Meyer-Blanke 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Miners Natl Bank of Pittsville	$1.13 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 25
do	$1.13 Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 24
Mont Pow $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 11
Morris Plan Corp Am 6 pf	15c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Nat Distillers	50c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Nat Exch Bk (Wheeling, W. Va)	$1 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Nat Shirt Shops (Del) $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	$2	Oct.	9	Oct. 2
Nelson Baker & Co	10c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Parke-Davis & Co	40c	Oct.	31	Oct. 16
Peaslee-Gaulb Cp $6 pf	$6.25	Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Penmans, Ltd.	$1.50 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 26
do pf	75c Q	Nov.	15	Nov. 15
Peoples Tel Corp	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 21
Plomb Tool Co	$2 Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
do	15c	Feb.	15	Jan. 31
do	15c	May	15	Apr. 30
do	15c	July	15	June 30
do	15c	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Royal Type pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	15	Oct.
St Croix Paper	$1 Q	Oct.	15	Oct. 4
San Antonio Pub Serv Co (7%) 6pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Second N Bk (Bos)	$1 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Silbak Prem M	4c	Oct.	25	Oct. 3
Simmons Co	80c	Oct.	24	Oct. 14
Smyth Mfg Co	$1 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Somerville (NJ) Tr	$2 Q	Sep.	29	Sep. 22
Southn Ind Gas & El Co 4.8 pf	$1.20 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Union Ty Co (Springfield, Mass)	50c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 30
U S Industl Alc	25c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
U S Sugar pf	$1.25 Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 2
do pf	$1.25 Q	Apr.	15	Apr. 2
do pf	$1.25 Q	July	15	July 2
Westvaco Chlor pf	$1.12½ Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 10
Wiscon Co 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2¾s 47-43	107.30	107.30	107.30
1 2¼s 53-51	106	106	106

New York City Bonds

83 3s 80	109¾	109¾	109¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	76	76	76
1 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
24 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60¼	60	60¼
2 Alleghn2Val 4s 42	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Am&For P5s 2030	68	67⅞	68
5 Am T&T 3½s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
21 Am T & T 3s '56	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	67½	67¼	67½
1 Arm Del 4s '55	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
16 At&SF 4½s '48	102 17-32	102 17-32	102 17-32
13 A C Line 4½s '64	62½	62	62½
11 A C Line 5s '45	93	93	93
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	100½	100½	100½
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	106½	106½	106½
7 B&O 1sts mhg '48 st	59½	59½	59¾
5 B&O '95 st A	33½	33½	33½
9 B&O '95 st C	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
10 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33½	33½
17 B&O '90 st F	33¾	33¾	33¾
93 B&O cv '60 st	32	31½	32
43 B&O 4s '48	57½	57⅜	57½
12 B&OPL&cWV4s51st	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
3 B&O S W '50 st	44¾	44¼	44¾
10 Beth Stl 3s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
47 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37	36¾	37
8 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6 Buf R&P 57 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	56½	55½	56½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	106	106	106
5 Can Pac 5s 54	88½	88½	88½
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	85½	85½	85½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
5 Celanese 3s 55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15	14¾	14¾
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107	107	107
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	53	53
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92¼	92¼	92¼
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¾	29¾	29¾
15 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
169 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12⅛	11⅞	12
100 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40	40	40
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40¼	40¼	40¼
26 CM&St gen 4s 89	39	39	39
20 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28½	28¼	28½
61 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19¼	18⅝	19
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19	18⅞	19
20 Chi & NW 4s 87	24¼	24⅛	24¼
24 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14¾	14⅝	14¾
30 CRI & P 4s 88	22	21⅝	22
25 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	20½	20½	20½
50 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
3 CTH & SE inc 5s60	50¼	50	50¼
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 68	110	110	110
13 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52½	52½	52½
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	72¾	72⅞	72¾
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
3 Col Fuel 5s 70	85	85	85
11 Col & So 4½s 80	16¼	16	16¼
14 ComlMak inc 69ww	54¾	54¼	54¾
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	111½	111½	111½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 Consum Pow 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	27	27	27
7 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	26¼	26	26¼
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53¾	53½	53⅝
15 D & R G 4½s '36	15	14⅝	15
3 D & R G 4s '36	15¼	15¼	15¼
26 D & R G West 5s '78	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
2 East Ry Minn 4s 48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Erie rfg 5s 67	32	32	32
10 Erie rfg 5s 75	32	32	32
4 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	52	51¾	52
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	95½	95½	95½
10 Erie 4s 95 wi	86¼	86¼	86¼
19 Erie Jer 6s 55	100¼	100¼	100⅛
39 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	8¾	9¼
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
83 Goth Stl Ho 5s 46	85	84¾	85
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
12 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	89¼	88	89¼
52 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	88	87¾	87⅞
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	99	99
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95½	95½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	78⅛	78½
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	66	66	66
5 Gulf M&Oh inc2015	46½	46½	46½
3 Housatonic 5s 37	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	39½	39½	39½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	41	41	41
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41	41	41
8 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	43¾	43½	43¾
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	51⅝	51½	51⅝
30 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	45¾	45½	45½
20 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
3 Int Gt Nor s1 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
13 IntInt Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16	15¾	16
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33¾	33	33¾
400 Int Mer Mc 6s 41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	48	48	48
31 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	47½	47	47½
3 KCFtS&Sd 4s 36 ct	46½	46½	46½
10 K C South 5s 50	68	67¾	68
4 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	104	103¾	103¾
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84½	84¼	84½
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 LehValCoal 5s 54 st	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 LehValTerm 5s 54	48	48	48
1 LehValTer 4s 2003 st	24	24	24
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30¾	30¾	30¾
15 LehVal 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82½	82½	82½
3 Maine Cent 4½s 60	51½	51½	51½
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Marion St Show 6s 47st	97½	97½	97½
14 Market St Ry 5s 43 st	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 McKees&Rob 3½s 66	104½	104½	104½
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
25 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
69 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	26½	26	26½
79 M-K-T 4½s 78	22½	22	22½
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32½	32	32½
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21	21	21
30 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28⅜	28	28⅜
7 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
25 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29	29	29
22 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¼	28¼	28¼
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109½	109½	109½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¾	36¾	36¾
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106½	106⅛	106½
11 N Eng RR 4s 45	60	60	60
10 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	75½	75½	75½
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	74	74	74
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43½	43½	43½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	35	35	35
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42¼	42¼	42¼
10 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	42	41½	42
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	57⅞	58
26 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52⅞	53
19 NYC cn 4s 98	58¼	58¼	58¼
109 NYC 3¾s 46	95¾	94¾	95¾
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	57⅞	57½	57⅞
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78⅞	78½	78⅞
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98 reg	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	97½	97½	97½
81 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	62⅞	63¼
2 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	100¼	100⅛	100¼
8 N Y Ch2&2StL 3½s 47	97½	97¼	97½
75 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30	29½	30
10 NYNH&H cli 6s 40	48	47¾	48
16 NYNH&H 4½s '67	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
16 NYNH&H24s '55	26½	26½	26½
11 NYNH&H 4s '56	26½	26½	26½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	25½	25⅛	25¼
3 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105	105	105
30 Nor Pac 6s 0247	64¼	63⅞	64¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53	53	53
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53	53	53
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	49½	49½
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	71½	71½	71½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	40⅞	41¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	82	82	82
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111½	111½	111½
2 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	113¼	113¼	113¼
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅝	105¼	105¼
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	92½	92½	92½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101½	101½	101½
4 Pen RR 4s '48	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	62	62	62
2 H. Phila Co 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
8 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	64½	64	64½
3 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞
18 Readg 4½s 97 A	80	79⅞	80
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	80	80	80
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70	70	70
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
22 Rio Gr W cli 4s 49	16	15½	16
2 RI Ark&La4½s34	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	71	71	71
38 StLPeo&NW4s48	35	34¾	35
52 St L S F 5s 50 B	15¼	14⅞	15¼
3 StLSF 5s 50 B	15¼	14⅞	15¼
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
262 St L S 4½s 78	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
143 StLSF4½s 78ct at	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
76 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
68 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14½	14½	14½
17 St L SW rfg 5s 90	18⅝	18½	18⅝
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
22 Shell Un 2½s 64	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	109	109	109
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51½	51	51½
30 Son Pac 4½s 81	50¾	50⅝	50¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s 69	51	50⅝	50⅝
65 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64	63¾	63¾
5 So Pac cli 4s 49	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
28 So Pac 4½sOre'77	82½	82	82½
3 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	76½	76½	76½
7 South Ry 6½s 56	85½	85½	85½
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	80	80	80
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	93	91¾	92
35 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61¼	61½
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	107	107	107
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101	101	101
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64	64	64
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	63¾	63¼	63¾
22 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18⅞	18½	18⅞
37 Third Ave 4s 60	56	55½	56
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	106½	106½	106½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106½	106½	106½
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	101	101	101
8 Utah Ltc&Trac 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
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Commerce and Finance

Britain Takes Bulk of U. S. Exports; Japan's Share Slumps

Business and Industry

Babson Views Small Business Outlook in U.S.

By Roger W. Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass., Oct. 4—To workers, labor leaders, and some investors, the Defense Program is proving a real boom. Unfortunately for some small businessmen, including manufacturers and retailers, our increasingly vigorous war effort has spelled losses rather than profits. This situation, complicated with priorities, will, however, straighten out with the application of a little energy and imagination.

The Nation's Backbone

Many towns have been largely supported by one or two small manufacturing businesses. Cities have profited, too, by groups of small businesses which, because of the diversity of their products, have in times of depression been able to take up some unemployment slack. Small businesses often center around the inventive genius of one man. In the development, manufacture, and marketing of some useful article, these small businesses provide relatively steady work for over 2,000,000 families.

Hard work and long hours have kept these small businesses going. They have paid their bills and paid their taxes. Many of these concerns show a long line of family ownership. There is pride in such ownership and a devotion to the management on the part of employees of many years standing. Such concerns have long been a powerful factor in raising America from a back-woods country to the world's foremost industrial nation.

The New Order

Arming the country is changing the pattern of industry. It may be no longer possible for a concern to manufacture what it is best equipped to make or to function as desired by its management. It is said that every concern must sooner or later conform to the new order of business—or else! Unless small businesses can snap out of it, thousands of factories may close and unemployment will rise again. We would have "famine in the midst of plenty."

Two-thirds of our merchants are finding their normal supply of many goods drying up. It is harder to purchase luxuries and many household articles. Consumer goods production will be restricted. This is a natural result of priorities and the further shifting of non-essential production to defense needs. Heavy taxes, together with forced savings, will further reduce retail purchasing power. All this is essential to wartime economy, but it does not help the small businessman.

Planning Required

Small businesses are having a tough time in England. Little has been done in fitting them into that country's war effort. We here have not yet fully profited by England's economic mistakes. It is apparent, however, that Washington is trying to find ways of taking care of the small businessman so that his lifetime of endeavor may not be forever lost. In the first six months of the war some 20,000 firms in England folded up. Certainly, Washington does not want that to happen here.

The D. C. D. under Floyd Odlum may supply part of the answer. Mr. Odlum is capable and has had broad experience. Brought up in high finance, his difficulty may be in being able to think only in terms of millions whether applicable to dollars or to materials. What the small businessman wants is an approach to his problem in terms of relatively slight requirements. This latter requirement is being met by sub-contracting clinics now being held by O. P. M. throughout the country. Representatives of big companies and owners of small companies are being brought together. Many contracts are signed on the spot. Hence, get in touch with your nearest clinic.

Work for All

It is essential that all manufacturers who can do so enter defense work immediately. There is work for all types who intelligently approach their problem. Nearly all small plants can be converted to some urgently needed defense endeavor. I know of a small truck body manufacturer who cannot obtain steel, bolts, or even washers for his regular output. He can, however, make signal corps photographic laboratory trailers!

Another manufacturer who saw present conditions approaching and who could not get materials for his regular lines has filled his small shop with tank and shell loader parts. He has bought some machinery and obtained some on lease from an arsenal. Incidentally, arsenals throughout the country have supplied enormous quantities of surplus machinery and are good for more.

Need to Sub-Contract

Washington recognizes the importance of sub-contracting. This not only speeds up war production, but avoids concentration in large centers and hence eliminates new housing, schools, power and sewer requirements, and additional police and fire protection. These "utilities" are readily available in the towns and cities in which existing small plants are located. The Federal Reserve Banks, the R. F. C., and the arsenals are cutting red tape to finance sub-contracting.

Changing from peace to war production will necessitate temporarily giving up some old lines, but it will at least keep plants open. I also insist that many manufacturers will use substitute raw materials for making present products. Perhaps new types of finished products will be made. This is a challenge to Yankee ingenuity. I cannot conceive American or Canadian small business, which in the past has overcome even greater obstacles, falling down now just because someone says, "You cannot have this or you cannot have that." If salesmen lost heart through being kicked out of buyers' offices, our business progress would have ceased long ago. Now it is the employers' turn to "overcome resistance." Yes, let us all take our courage and fighting spirit out of cold storage!

Heads Traders

Herbert H. Blizzard

Elected President of the National Security Traders Association at the annual convention in New Orleans. He succeeds Thomas A. Akin. Mr. Blizzard is head of the firm of Herbert H. Blizzard & Co.

British Empire Takes 72 P. C. U. S. Exports

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lend-lease and other shipments to the British Empire and Egypt made up 72 per cent of the total $358,649,000 merchandise exports in July.

Noting that July statistics were still incomplete the Commerce Department said its figures showed shipments included $128,771,000 to the United Kingdom, $68,076,000 to Canada, $25,071,000 to Egypt, $10,701,000 to South Africa, $6,172,000 to Australia, and $5,575,000 to India, as well as smaller amounts to other parts of the empire.

Although describing the amount of lend-lease materials as "relatively large," no figures were given on what percentage of these shipments went out under the program.

Since the war, the empire has become more and more the dominant customer of the United States, out the 72 per cent of exports taken in July was a record. The average British portion of United States exports in recent months has been 65 per cent.

The department also revealed that exports to Japan fell off sharply in July, possibly in anticipation of the monetary freezing order which virtually suspended trade between the countries on July 25. July shipments to Japan were $3,346,000, about half the preceding month and about a fifth of shipments in July of last year.

Comparisons of July foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow (figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	July 1940	June 1941	July 1941
Exports total	316,669	329,737	358,649
Europe	124,810	111,478	139,327
North America	86,429	110,994	99,327
South America	34,138	34,011	36,932
Asia	30,534	45,355	35,516
Oceania	8,502	7,096	8,111
Africa	12,235	20,904	39,434
Exports, by principal countries			
Canada	61,274	74,306	68,076
China	6,934	6,055	3,915
France	206	2	.....
Italy	16	.....	.....
Japan	15,364	5,687	3,346
Mexico	7,109	12,590	8,337
Philippine Islands	7,169	10,577	7,738
U. S. S. R.	6,124	2,671	2,123
United Kingdom	109,867	103,108	128,771
Imports total	232,393	279,536	277,847
Europe	32,393	24,486	23,548
North America	64,396	84,759	88,112
South America	34,064	56,325	43,964
Asia	84,610	90,090	102,774
Oceania	2,069	12,444	18,891
Africa	14,861	11,432	13,558
Imports, by principal countries			
Belgium	444	497	1,537
Canada	37,975	48,156	44,585
China	9,756	7,078	10,465
France	1,751	375	94
Germany	203	502	115
Italy	802	7	4
Japan	13,362	13,000	8,834
Mexico	6,985	7,428	6,943
Netherlands	151	14	4
Philippine Islands	7,587	8,756	7,970
U. S. S. R.	897	185	2,894
United Kingdom	20,300	9,793	11,392

Commodity Prices Decline Slightly In Sept. 27 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended Sept. 27, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The Bureau's index, at 91.2 per cent of the 1926 average, is 0.4 per cent below the eleven and a half year peak reached in mid-September and 17.4 per cent above last year a this time.

The reaction in prices of farm production continued, says the report, with a decline of 1.4 per cent during the week. Average wholesale prices for foods fell 1 per cent. Each of the remaining 8 major groups of commodities, except metal and metal products, rose fractionally. The increases ranged from 0.1 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 0.8 per cent for building materials.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	Sep. 27 1941	Sep. 20 1941	P.C. Changes to Sep. 27 '41 from Sep. 20 1941	Sep. 28 1940
All commod'ties	91.2	91.5	— 0.3	+17.4
Farm products	89.9	91.2	— 1.4	+36.8
Foods	87.6	88.5	— 1.0	+23.7
Hides & leather	112.3	111.7	+ 0.5	+13.1
Textile products	89.6	89.2	+ 0.4	+24.3
Fuel & light mtls	80.1	80.0	+ 0.1	+11.6
Metal & products	98.7	98.7		+ 3.1
Bldg materials	107.0	106.2	+ 0.8	+11.7
Chem & allied	88.1	87.8	+ 0.3	+14.9
Housefurnish'gs	98.3	98.0	+ 0.3	+ 9.2
Misc commod	85.1	85.0	+ 0.1	+11.8
Raw materials	89.0	89.8	— 0.9	+27.1
Semimnfd atcls	90.3	90.1	+ 0.2	+15.3
Manufact prods	92.7	92.8	— 0.1	+13.6
Com other than farm products	91.5	91.6	— 0.1	+13.8
Com other than farm and foods	92.0	91.8	+ 0.2	+11.4

Auto Production Declines Slightly

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that car and truck production this week would total 76,820 units compared with a revised volume of 77,035 last week. A year ago at this time, when the industry to surpass last week's to-ceiling limits, output totaled 105,153 vehicles.

The survey said that labor difficulties that closed some factories were responsible for failure of the industry to surgass last week's total. It added that some slight rise may develop next week, but said that no great advances were likely to develop between now and the end of the year.

Declares Stock Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Sundstrand Machine Tool Company declared a 50 per cent common stock dividend. Stockholders of record Oct. 25 will receive on Nov. 5 one half a common share for each share held. The company paid $1 a share on Sept. 20. The company, which has plants at Rockford, Ill., and Anne Arbor, Mich., manufactures and distributes machine tools and special machines.

Is It Sound to Exempt Wages, Farm Prices From Control Bill?

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There would be little excuse for continuing a discussion of inflation unless the methods for dealing with it are still in an acute state of uncertainty. And that of course is the case. There is today general agreement that inflation is present; somewhat less unanimity as to the principles for combatting it, and decided disagreement as to the methods for making inflation barriers effective.

Henry Morgenthau's proposal to cut corporate profits to 6 per cent on invested capital was discussed by this writer last week. The plan met with a good deal of adverse criticism in Congress and out. It is being regarded as a sort of trial balloon to get industry "steamed up" about a possible intolerable tax in order that it will offer less strenuous opposition to the probable taxes the Treasury head deems necessary next year. Its critics say that instead of being anti-inflationary, it would actually foster inflation, since it offers no inducements to well-managed concerns to promote their efficiency beyond the point of a 6 per cent return.

Two factors in a study of price control deserve emphasis at this time. These factors are wages and farm prices. How, if the Administration is going to keep living costs stable, can it apply a workable brake to the inflation elevator and still permit two cylinders of the engine to force that elevator higher?

Wages Chief Cost Ingredient

First as to wages: There can be no dispute with the statement that wages in general form the largest proportion of costs. If there should be no direct control of wages, as Leon Henderson contends, and if wage demands are to be based upon the rising cost of living, a wage-price spiral can then be created which no price control as now contemplated seems likely to check.

There was a time in the defense program when the unions based claims for higher wages upon increased profits by business. Now that higher taxes, priorities, shortages, etc., are reducing profits, the most telling reason for labor's demand for a larger share in earnings is losing its force. This does not mean, however, that there will therefore be a cessation or decrease in the demand for more pay. Rather, as indicated in a foregoing paragraph, there will be merely a change in the reason advanced for labor demands, i. e., rise in living costs.

How much have living costs risen? The Bureau of Labor Statistics states that the cost of living has risen about 7½ per cent since the war started, with the average of all wholesale prices up 23 per cent and farm prices up 51 per cent since September, 1939.

That 7½ per cent figure probably seems like irritating understatement to the housewife. She knows that pork, eggs, sugar, coffee, flour, etc., are up vastly more than that. The difficulty or disparity lies in the fact that food forms only one part of the Bureau's index.

Figures given out by the Conference Board illumine this problem by showing that food alone is up some 16 per cent since the start of the war. The U. S. Bureau in its monthly statistics allows 33 per cent of the family budget for food. This percentage, of course, is valid inspfar as it measures living costs of factory workers and low-salaried employees, but it is hardly pertinent in measuring the impact of inflation on middle-class incomes.

Wages Outstrip Prices

Wages in this period have risen faster than prices, a trend which runs counter to past experience. Federal figures show that the average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries have gone up 32 per cent. This outstripping of the price rise is due to war needs and government policy friendly to labor. But the anomaly should vanish before long, since the government is now recognizing that the wage advances can force up the entire price structure. Effective action in this matter may be delayed, however, because policy-makers disagree.

Mr. Henderson opposes direct wage control as part of the price control bill. He believes that various other controls will indirectly hold down wages. He argues that the government should have the co-operation of labor, that workers must be free agents, not coerced. What he would do if the unions continue to strike for more money, he does not say. Mr. Morgenthau, too, shies away from wage control. He sees no necessity for it "as yet." The Reserve Board chairman, Marriner Eccles, takes the "bull by the horns." He agrees with Bernard M. Baruch, former head of the War Industries Board, that measures to control wages must be adopted, else a vicious circle is begun, with wage rise chasing price rise until the precipice appears.

The Federal Farm Policy

Who today doubts that inflation is a greater evil than the temporary "freezing" of prices, rents and wages. The worker stands to lose more and faster if he cannot be safeguarded in the matter of rising living costs. Informed opinion today is growing that the administration should protect labor against extremists in union ranks. If Government cannot shed its timidity because of political considerations it may come slap up against this problem of "terrible urgency" as Mr. Morgenthau calls it in a form that may not be amenable to legislation.

Second: There is the farm price question. With farm prices up over 50 per cent since the war began, it is patent that here is a powerful factor influencing the general price index. These prices have risen not because of great demand and short supply, but entirely because of the Federal farm program.

The government has bought up huge surpluses of food stocks and kept them off the market. It inaugurated a "parity price" policy which promises farmers prices equal to an average of the 1910-1914 level. This parity price plateau has now been reached and the new price-control bill asks still more for agriculture. It asks for a minimum ceiling of 110 per cent for any agricultural commodity before provisions of the bill come into play, and this at a time when the position of agriculture is relatively favorable compared with other groups in the community.

Thus, the farmers, along with wage earners, are to be treated with the respect befitting their political strength. Mr. Morgenthau is willing, it seems, to incur the wrath of the farmer by proposing the release to the market of certain of the government-held crops and in that way discourage further farm price rises. Now comes the Brookings Institution and asserts: "Unless agricultural price policy and wage policies are co-ordinated with general price policies, there can be no effective check to rising prices."

In sum, competent authorities adduce telling reasons why there can be no such thing as real price control without wage and agricultural price control. Wage and salary earners, as shown by a Gallup poll, are ready for stabilization of wages if prices are kept stable. Farmers now getting "parity" prices can make additional income without demanding further price advances by raising more goods in which there are shortages. Hence, it is to their ultimate interest to co-operate in the anti-inflation drive. Merely instituting ceilings on prices is insufficient. The attack must be made on the causes that send prices up against those ceilings.

War Dep't Official Sees Price Control Vital to Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, told Congress that the War Department felt that "adequate price control authority is essential to our national defense effort."

Adding that there was an imperative need to control wages as well as prices, Mr. Patterson also declared in testimony before the House Banking Committee that "the spirit of the men in the armed forces" would "be impaired by the sight of unregulated inflation and profiteering in the Nation as a whole."

"Only through adequate price controls can we be assured of timely and adequate production to meet our military needs and only through adequate price controls can we minimize the cost of our defense requirements," the War Under Secretary said in discussing price control legislation.

He urged broad and flexible legislation with administration, as far as practicable, under a single head.

A. T. & T. Reports Record 'Phone Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported an increase of 142,400 telephones in service in the principal telephone subsidiaries included in the Bell system in September. It was the largest increase for any single month in the company's history.

The increase in August was 110,400 and for September, 1940, it was 109,200.

The net gain for the first nine months of 1940 was 1,007,900, a figure larger than the entire net increase for the full year 1940 and the largest for any comparable period in the company's history.

At the end of September the total number of telephones in use in the Bell system was 18,489,300.

Food Preserving Seen Vital Research Problem

DETROIT, Oct. 1 (AP)—A flour company executive observed that the most important research problem now before food experts invoved the conditioning and preserving of food for post-war shipment to the four corners of the earth.

Asserting that the United States will have to ship food to Europe, Asia and Africa after the war ends, Philip W. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, President of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., said:

"The future of the food industries is tremendous. We will have to feed all countries after the war."

Mr. Pillsbury, here for a meeting of the Industrial Research Institute, said the nation's new army has proved that many Americans have not been getting enough to eat. "The kids in the army are eating two or three times as much as they did at home," he said.

Billion Loan For Next Week Is Announced

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau today announced plans to borrow $1,000,000,000 or more next week in what may be the largest cash financing of the Treasury since the World War era.

Mr. Morgenthau said he intended to sell between $1,000,000,000 and $1,250,000,000 worth of Treasury securities, barring unforeseen disturbance of financial markets by international events over the week end. If the sales reach the latter figure, the transaction will top all post-world war financing, surpassing the $1,106,000,000 borrowed in 1936 to pay the soldiers' bonus.

The borrowing will supplement new taxes in paying for rising defense costs and will foreshadow additional levies to come.

Mr. Morgenthau said yesterday the new taxes were just a "good start," and that next year's tax bill would have to be an "all-out" imposition on the public.

Next week's borrowing is scheduled from banks and other large investors. It is an addition to the regular sales of Defense Savings bonds and small investors and borrowing from the Old Age Reserve and other Government trust funds. It will boost the Federal debt to about $52,500,000,000—about double the peak in World War days.

Along with the financing plans, the Treasury disclosed that sales of defense bonds in September slumped to $232,327,000, the smallest month since the program was inaugurated on May 1. They had been averaging about $300,000,000 a month.

Treasury figures indicate that the huge borrowing will supply only enough cash to meet one month's deficit, at recent spending and revenue rates. In the three months since the present fiscal year started, the Treasury has paid out $5,116,286,005 and has taken in $1,955,561,339. This created a deficit of $3,160,724,666, or an average shortage of more than $1,000,000,000 a month.

The bulk of the expenditures went to defense. This item amounted to $3,460,474,156, and the rate of defense spending is still climbing rapidly. In September alone defense costs were $1,319,954,559.

The Treasury also announced that it expects to refund next week $204,425,400 of old 1¼ per cent Treasury notes coming due for payment Dec. 15.

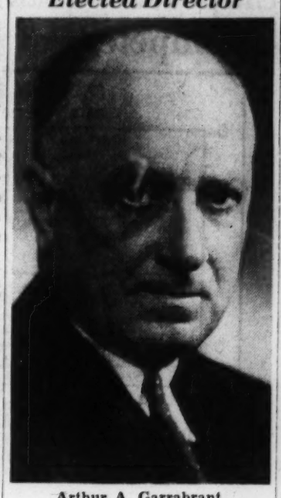
Holders of these old notes will be asked to exchange them for new securities of the same type.

Details of the exact amount of the cash borrowing and the type of securities were promised early next week following conferences between the Treasury and Federal Reserve officials.

Brokers' Loans Up in Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $342,000,000, in the week ended Sept. 24, an increase of $6,000,000 over the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $301,000,000.

Elected Director



Arthur A. Garrabrant

Elected a director of the Atlantic Refining Co. Mr. Garrabrant has been Vice-President and Assistant Manager of Foreign Sales. He has been with the company for 25 years.

Druggists Advised To Prepare for Big Post-War Depression

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Vice-President Charles I. Luckman of the Pepsodent Company, Chicago, advised the National Wholesale Druggists Association to "prepare now for the post-war depression which seems inevitable.

His company, he said, has planned for a depression "which will make 1930, 1931 and 1932 look like boom years."

He spoke at a concluding session of the druggists' annual convention, after they had elected Lee Wilson Hutchins of Grand Rapids, Mich., former executive committee chairman, to succeed P. A. Hayes of Greensboro, N. C., as president.

As vice presidents, the association named Jesse W. Wynne, Memphis, Tenn., first; Kayton Smith, Savannah, Ga., second; William G. Geary, San Francisco, third; A. P. McPike, Kansas City, fourth; and R. P. Meyer, Peoria, Ill., fifth.

Mr. Luckman, describing the advance steps his company has taken, said that "we have done everything we could do if the depression were actually upon us, except cut salaries."

Roads Plan Big Spending To Aid Defense

CHICAGO (AP)—A witness representing railroad management testified that the Nation's major carriers would spend an estimated total in excess of $2,600,000,000 for the 49-month period from Sept. 1, 1939, through Sept. 30, 1943, to implement their service in the national defense emergency.

Dr. Julius H. Parmalee of Washington, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, was the first witness called by the carriers in hearings before President Roosevelt's fact-finding board investigating the wage dispute between rail management and 1,260,000 organized employees.

Dr. Parmelee said the estimated expenditures from Sept. 1, 1939, to Aug. 31, 1941, in connection with defense were $554,398,000 for new equipment and $305,241,000 for roadway and structures, a total of $859,639,000, and that the total for Sept. 1, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1943, would be $1,740,700,000.

President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, answering a question from the board, declared that he would prefer to have the railroads governed by the present democratic administration rather than by "the New York bankers who now control most of the railroads."

Mr. Whitney listed six "wastes" which, if eliminated, he said, would enable the carriers to grant the increases demanded. They were: waste on propaganda, waste on stock gambling, waste on stock watering, waste on stock dividends and interest on stock dividends.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Boxes. Good profits. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-69, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart exclusive designs. Liberal profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50 cents. Other assortments. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 390 Way, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete, unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptional values. Box assortments, too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 26th, Dept. K-41, New York City.

SHOW FRIENDS sensational lowest priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Personal Card SAMPLES FREE. "Jewel Box" on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. D-24, New York City, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

MAN of mature years, sound character and extensive organization and sales planning experience would invest moderate amount in established or projected business in which his active assistance may be of value. Please give outline. Write Box W-26, Suite 1350, 300 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Fascinating apt. furn. or unfurn. of 2 bedrooms, living rm., bath and kitchenette; unrestricted view of Common, Public Garden and Charles River Basin; elevator. Agent, Cap. 5704.

Avoid Fuel Problems and Details of Home Maintenance This Winter

We invite you to inspect our sunny, tastefully furnished apartments, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Delicious meals, of course, and every service of a modern, superior hotel at your command. Carefully selected clientele. Suburban surroundings. Only 20 minutes to downtown Boston.

Hotel BEACONSFIELD
ASPinwall 6800
1731 BEACON STREET · BROOKLINE, MASS.
GILMAN M. LOUGEE, Manager

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

MUST SUBLET NICELY FURNISHED
3-room kit. and din. apt., Chestnut St., Boston, with river view. All elec. included. Unfurnished if desired. Room 71, 70 State St. Tel. Cap. 0011.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 3 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED November 1 for 6 months, in Boston or Brookline, Mass., furnished apartment with 2 bedrooms and kitchenette. Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople: New, Exclusive, Patented, Personal Stationery "Envo-Letter" increases sales sensationally. Unusual profits. Write. Samples limited. Envoletter, 134 Nassau Street, New York.

ANTIQUES

We Have Cash Available for
Antique furniture, silver, glass, china, bric-a-brac, porcelain, cabinet pieces, etc. Write or phone and our representative will call promptly.
Windsor Art Galleries, Ltd.
Open Wed., Sat. Eves.
211 Stuart St., Boston Tel. HUB. 9571

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 208, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm food; moderate rates.

DOGS FOR SALE

A FEW High Class Beagle Hound Puppies and trained dogs. These dogs are far above the average and must be seen to be appreciated. Dan O'Connell, 87 Legion Parkway, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COALPORT CHINA
1 doz. white-and-gold dinner plates, 10-inch. O. R. PAYSON, 69 Grozier Road, Cambridge. (Eliot 1683.)

SOME fine old furniture at a good buy to some discerning person. Call Com. 3767 or write Mr. Palmer, 46 Mountford St., St. 14, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MIAMI, FLA.—Coconut Grove; canal frontage; new 7-room house; 3 baths; 2-car garage; servants quarters; will furnish if desired. Communicate Mrs. F. C. Rogerson, 222 Highland St., Milton, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SEVERAL PIECES of high grade mahogany furniture. One 9x12 Karnack Wilton rug. Phone Kenmore 1760. (Boston.)

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 3971

HELP WANTED

COUPLE: cook and butler-chauffeur, in country near Trenton, N. J. Also chambermaid-waitress. White, Protestant. 4 in family. Ref. M-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WATCH and clock maker; man who has counter experience preferred. HUTCHINSON, 33 Newbury St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS to live in country near Trenton, N. J. 4 in family. White, Protestant. References. M-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED all-round licensed hairdresser for part-time work. Com. 0763, Boston.

HAIRDRESSER with 3 years' experience for high type beauty salon in Newton, Mass. Permanent position. Call Big. 6290.

OAKLAND, CALIF. — Kindergarten Teacher for retarded children; must be Christian Scientist and play piano; private school. Apply Director, 2736 Grande Vista, ANdover 4363.

Washington, D. C. Opportunity for Lady Wanted attractive middle-aged Christian Scientist to take over cashier work and supervision of female personnel in Washington, D. C. unit of large restaurant chain. Salary and bonus. Post Office Box 3218.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MANSARD MANOR
Quiet, comfortable home for those desiring rest and exp. care; beautiful grounds. High St., Norwell. Mail address R. F. D., Rockland, Mass.

MIAMI, FLA. — Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY O. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 24 Ave. Phone 41882.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1911). State License. 13 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOMES WANTED

WANTED—Good home for elderly invalid, retired minister. Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel: Lafayette 6500
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Angus Brothers
WOOD WOOL MANUFACTURERS
Also Import and Export Merchants
Correspondence Invited
53-57 Brown St., Glasgow, Scotland
Cable address: Angus, Glasgow

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 10

"WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS"
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

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LUXURIOUS APARTMENT
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
ON THE SEVENTH FLOOR
An exclusive, modern building—one of the best locations on Boston's famous Avenue.
90 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Corner Clarendon Street
NORDBLOM MGT. HUB. 7000

Seamans Chosen President Of Barber Asphalt Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Directors of the Barber Asphalt Corporation have elected Frank Seamans as president and a director to succeed J. E. Auten, who resigned. Mr. Seamans has been associated with the organization for many years and became vice-president of the company in 1920.

E. R. Riter was elected a vice-president and Torkild Rieber was named to the board to succeed the late Charles H. Schlacks. Mr. Riter has been secretary of the company and will continue for the present to hold that position as well as that of vice-president.

Lendable Excess Reserves Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that lendable excess reserves of member banks totaled $5,190,000,000 on Oct. 1.

This supply of idle money, which is scheduled to be cut about $1,000,000,000 on Nov. 1 when new reserve requirements go into effect, was $10,000,000 less than a week earlier.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHARMING FRENCH PROVINCIAL
Nine rooms, large sunken living room; sun deck; recreation room on screened porch level; 2½ baths; 2 fireplaces; 2 large picture windows; Redwood panelling; double insulation; up-to-the-minute construction; insure low heating costs. Secluded woodsy 2/3 acre, near excellent train service to Boston and Providence; schools and shops. Mrs. J. B. McMahon, Sharon, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE furnished house; 2 bedrooms; sleeping porch; fireplace; garage; oil heat; garden. Excellent transportation. Box N-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT for year or more, 30 miles from Boston, North Shore, new house in woods; 3 bedrooms and bath; maid's room and bath; garage in house. Privacy. Beautiful view. 10 minutes to shopping center, 45 minutes to Boston. Coal furnace. Box N-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WEPAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
287 Washington Street, Boston

FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER REPAIRING
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston Lib. 3917

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

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TIES HAND-MADE CUSTOM NECKWEAR. IMPORTED SILKS
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U. S. 4 R. D. Place to rest, beautiful scenery. Modern, home cooking, open year round. Will also take 2 elderly people. ELIZABETH CHESLEY, Dover, N. H. Phone Dover 1697-13.

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Graduate of Perkins Institution
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Call Real Estate Dept.
24 Milk Street, Boston Hancock 8005

PALM BEACHES—Specializing in Residential Properties. J. W. EDDY, 222 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Florida.

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

SALE OR PART EXCHANGE
14 acres woodland, 5 acre lake, 2 cottages, 4 and 2 bedrooms; hot-water heat. Oil burner; artesian well, 3 garages. 11 mi. from Merritt Parkway. School bus by door. Desirable community; restricted. Will accept in part exchange modern cottage—living room, bed-room, bath, kitchenette. Phone 1034, H. Paul, Ridgefield, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Pleasant room in gentleman's apt. near The Christian Science Mother Church; also other rooms of the better type. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Ken. 4033.

BOSTON, 270 Newbury Street—Single and double rooms; housekeeping privilege; sunny, heat, quiet, clean.

BOSTON, 391 Marlboro St.—Very nice sunny front room; also large room, twin beds, second floor; privileges. Com. 9109.

BOSTON, 98 Appleton Street. Furn. rms., clean, quiet; for business women. Protestants, Christian Scientists preferred; private home.

BOSTON, 272 Mass. Ave., Apt. 2—Single room, light, comfortable; view of church park. A. B. PIKE, Ken. 5891.

BOSTON, 383 Commonwealth Ave.—Comfortable single and double rooms; kitchen privileges. Com. 9824.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—At Coolidge Corner, furnished or unfurnished single or double rooms. Longwood 6183.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Unfurn. rms. in private home, $4.50 to $10.00. Fireplaces. Dressing rooms. Privileges. Convenient. Asp. 0180.

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y. 78-11-35 Ave.—Sunny double room, private bath, kitchen privileges, modern apt. HA. 6-2682, Call A. M.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 8-B—Attractively furnished studio type, private apartment; excellent location; business person.

N. Y. C. (West 116th) B'way at Columbia University—Large, nicely furnished single room; private home; south and west exposures; overlooking Hudson. UN. 4-0348.

ROOM in colonial house on edge of Riverside golf course, with 2 business women. Phone eve. Las. 3654 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE
Experienced in all respects—real estate (city and suburban), sales and development—design, building and engineering ramifications; finance; understands mechanics; Gentile; university graduate; married; services available immediately—anywhere. Joseph Eisener, Miami Beach, Florida.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, good cook, Protestant, cheerful worker, wishes position, small adult family. City preferred. Write Box R 22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY'S maid. Catholic; experienced sewer and packer; excellent references. Please Call Tro. 1782 after 5 p. m. or write Suite 402, 1737 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

PARLOR maid, waitress or chambermaid, experienced. Box W-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA—Secretary, young woman, substantial business and publicity experience, competent. C-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, desires position, trustworthy, thoroughly experienced, competent. Knowledge bookkeeping. References. Regina Karniol 149 East 46th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 2-0986.

WASHINGTON, D. C. or ALEXANDRIA, VA. Experienced stenographer-secretary. Local and other references. 419 South Tee St., Alexandria. TEmple 2196.

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VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING SPEAKING
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Endicott 2-7910
Season starts Oct. 1st. Consultation free (by appointment only). Singing class starts Monday, Oct. 20th, at 7:30 p. m. Free demonstration class lesson Friday, Oct. 17th, at 7:30 p. m. Write (please do not phone) for invitation.

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Graduate New England Conservatory; Scholarships to Alfred Cortot, Paris. MUSIC-APPRECIATION COURSES forming—Clubs—Groups (first group starting Oct. 9). EXPERIENCED TEACHER. Adults—Children. Barbizon Hotel, 63rd St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. RE. 4-5700

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Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded, $2.50 mo.
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WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

I NEED used snow shoes, warm lined jackets, sporting and target equipment for man and a boy. Please write Box N-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Alabama

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Since 1912
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Quality Service
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Phones Dexter 5020—5021

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FLORIDA

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Our Service is Free
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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1516 Atlantic Boulevard Phone 9-4991

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

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23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

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"Where the Best Costs Less"
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FLORIDA'S FIRST
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GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

The **SUNGAS** Co.
Geo. Langer, Prop.
Offers: Cooking—Heating—Refrigeration with BOTTLED GAS
Full Line of Ranges, Water Heaters, Room Heaters. Cook with SUNGAS . . . and save.
1106 West Flagler Phones: 2-3811—2-3833

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

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Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

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Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
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with Leon J. Lichtenstetter, Inc.
Hudson Motor Cars
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Phone 3-3126 Res. Phone 7-6865

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS AND DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1634

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
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Cleaning and Laundry
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Lubrication Our Specialty
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Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
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FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

VISIT OUR NEW MODERN STORE
Same Hi Quality
Same Low Prices
SHULL FURNITURE CO.
1030 S. W. 8th St. (On the Trail)

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Hughes Seed Store
Quality First
Rose Bushes
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

FRED W. HOSEA
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 3-2149

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

NEW FALL HATS
Mary's Hat Shop
Hats Remodeled
151 S. E. 1st St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.

MIAMI BEACH

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-2011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

ORLANDO

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 8186
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

DATSON DAIRIES, Inc.
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9835
Winter Park Phone 3878
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201
For better dry cleaning
Phone 4986
TIMMS
Cleaners
2119 Central Avenue

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk Products
LAKEVIEW DAIRY
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 Lakeview Ave. South
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Bakery Products with a Flavor"
PITTMANS BAKERY
Prompt Delivery—Special Orders
1208 S. Howard Phone H-3685

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue
Furniture for any Home

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1354 939 8TH AVE.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

PAUL T. WARD, Inc.
Interior
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 3675
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

Carroll Smith HARDWARE
"The Friendly Store"
A Complete Line of Sherwin-Williams Paints

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SCHNEIDER & SON
● JEWELERS ●
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

HATS
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

COLUMBUS

Kings
BEST FOR LESS
SELF SERVICE STORES
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
JOHN G. AFFLECK
Phone 9170 401 - 12th St.
Nice Clean Rest Rooms

BOOKS
Greeting Cards
Stationery, Kodaks
Office Supplies
WHITE'S BOOK STORE
14 12th STREET

MACON

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6369

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry*
AND
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Damp Wash—Thrifty—Rough Dry
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Dicks Laundry Company
Launderers and Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An appropriate blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are promptly delivered to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 89
Norrlandsgatan 2 Karlbergsvagen 10
In Malmö Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

A. GANTNER-SCHÄR
Sattler
Das Haus für feine Reiseartikel und Kinderwagen
Tel. 2.15.04 Kronengasse 6
LEATHER GOODS

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Spalenburg 14 Tel. 2.00.80
(Caterer)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 619, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Damen-Frisier-Salon
FRAU EMMY JAEGGI
MOSERSTR. 48
1 STK. b. BREITENRAINPLATZ
Das Haus für erstklassige Dauer und Wasserwellen; Haarpflege Individuelle Frisuren vom einfachsten bis zur modernsten. Manicure etc.
Tel. 3.23.41
(HAIRDRESSER)

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Rytligässchen 3
Tel. 2.15.07

PELZWAREN
J. Trieb
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 3 84 91 POSTCHECK III 887
(FURS)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfrees Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

Hossmann & Rupf
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 1-3
Gediegene Ledergürtel
Aparte Kragen und Gilets
(Haberdashery)

Parfumerie Elite A.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität: Prothos

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Flowershop
MINNA LERGIER
Rytligasschen 8 Tel. 23.405

GEBR. MEYERHOFER & SOHN
Gipser- und Malergeschäft
Altenbergstrasse 84 Telephon 36.014
(PAINTER)

E. HELLER-SICKERT
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

COUTURE
L. PAULI
Neubrückstrasse 95
(DRESSMAKING)

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

QUICK LUNCHES
daheim
Jeder sein eigener Koch, Die Daheim Platte stellt der Gast zusammen.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse Bern.

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in Fur Coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

BIEL

Singing, Piano and Harmonium Lessons
MARIA RYF
Evilard s/Bienne Tel. 21.48

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 28 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MLLES. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 2.34.35

MÜRREN

Kandahar
Best quality Swiss handmade Ski and Mountaineering-boots
Maker:
FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Mürren

NEUCHATEL

MAGASIN ERNEST MORTHIER
E. LANGEL, Succ.
RUE DU SEYON
Epicerie fine
Biscuits anglais
Grand choix de Conserves
(Grocers)

ST. GALL

Alle Arten Stoffe
MATERIALS
A. Boppart
MULTERGASSE 35
VERTRETER: R. SPINAS

M. WAPPLER-FRIDERICH
Multergasse 10
Silk—Velvet—Mercerie
Echarpes—Cravatten
Handschuhe

ALFRED SCHMID
FEINE LEDERWAREN & REISEARTIKEL
ST. GALLEN
SPEISERGASSE 19
LEATHER GOODS

TOYS
H. ZOLLIKOFER
z. Scheggen Marktgasse 19

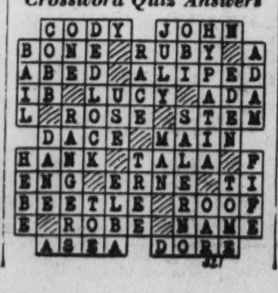
STATIONERY
For Personal and Business Use
FOUNTAIN PENS
P. GIMMI & CIE
Neugasse 52

PAUL TOBLER, Drogerie
Marktgasse 18, ST. GALLEN
SOAP
EAU DE COLOGNE

THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES—BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Crossword Quiz Answers



SWITZERLAND

WINTERTHUR

C. Schweizer
Spezialgeschäft für
HERREN - HÜTE, MÜTZEN UND PELZWAREN
Untertor 19 Furs

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

AM MÜNSTERHOF
Sibler
GLAS-PORZELLAN
Chinaware, Porcelain, etc.

BALLY
HERRENSCHUHE
in großer Auswahl
Schuhhaus FALKEN
Ecke Seefeld-Falkenstr.

MANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardstock-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

Beurer
HIGH CLASS
FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz.

Schirm-Spezialgeschäft
M. Obrist
Limmatquai 4 Telephon 4.74.15
Umbrellas

Wiessner
Bahnhofstrasse 35 Phone 5.12.65
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bauarbeiten
BUILDING

Sämtliche MALERARBEITEN
FRITZ ANDERMATT
ZURICH 6
(Painter and Decorator) Im Eisernen Zeit 12

Krause & Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
Zürich, Badenerstrasse 44
Ready Mades and made to measure.

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it, please!

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy
Blumen Kaufmann
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

LEDER LOCHER ZURICH
SWITZERLAND
THE HOUSE FOR FINE LEATHER GOODS
FOUNDED 1823

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer's, Peek Freans

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 1 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Charming New Spring Millinery

Millinery for every phase of your Spring Attire—from the simplest morning frock to the most elaborate social gown—all through the pretty ranks of social and street attire—there is a special type of hat for every occasion that is essentially correct. We extend to you an invitation to inspect this informative display and note how moderate the prices.

Our Restaurants Are Noted Throughout South Africa

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always

Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 29521

John Orr & Co.
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (PTY.) LTD.
Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (opposite Old Market)
Phone 24410

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear, Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

MILLAR BROS.
for
Flowers and Floral Work
Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West St.

LOUDON BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48, Florida Road Phone 37892

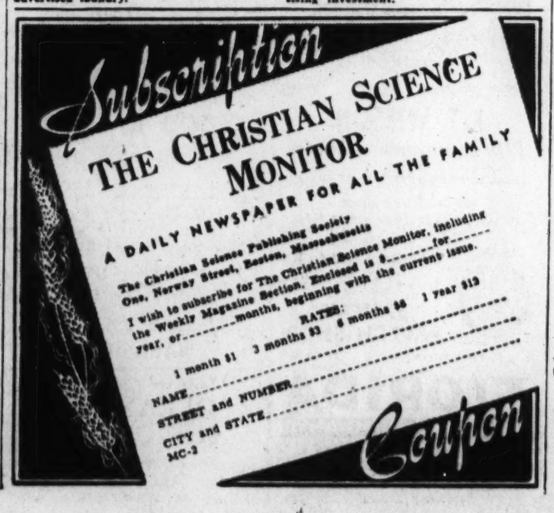
JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg.
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
PHONE 34-2042

Campbell's Garages (Pty.) Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint etc.
Consult us re grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 23/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks.
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STREETS
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
325-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Joppe and Joubert Sts.

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodeling Co.
8, Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6248 Eloff St.
Telephone 22-6451

London & Paris Fashions
Ladies' Outfitters
Heath's Buildings, Opposite Barclay's Bank Von Brandis Street, Johannesburg
All sizes stocked.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren" —an excellent watch at a moderate price
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church St. Phone 3363

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church St. Phone 3189

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 Commercial Road Phone 2439
2 North Street Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St., Phone 2498; Premier Butchery, 145 Church St., Phone 2575

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
DURBAN
299 West Street Phone 20528
409 West Street Phone 21029
8 West Street (Beach) Phone 23292
and at 236 Church St., Maritzburg
Phone 2122

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

One of the more elaborate systems

A hobby for father-son collaboration

Private Railroads!

By Irving Bacchus

Not all pounding locomotives, twinkling semaphores and rail-clicking Pullman coaches are property of the railroads. Your neighbor may have a complete rail system on a ping pong table in his attic—miniature, of course.

Model railroading is an exciting hobby, ideal for a father-son combination. The hobby should never be confused with "toy trains." Tiny model layouts are produced in perfect miniature and their builders spend hundreds of painstaking hours in the construction of a single locomotive.

The "live steam" fans build model engines actually steam powered, but most model locomotives are propelled electrically. "Tin platers" are those individuals who purchase their equipment ready made.

Fifty thousand is a conservative estimate of the number of Americans who rush from their vocations to miniature rail systems. The National Model Railroad Association includes 1,000 enthusiasts whose chief reason for unity is to further standardization of the hobby.

In many cities modeleers pool their resources and systems are organized that no individual could finance or set up single-handedly. The New York Society of Model Engineers has an enviable layout to which each member has contributed some part, an engine, bit of wiring, switch or stretch of track.

Lawyers, machinists, newspapermen, and followers of many other occupations make up the New York group and once they assemble in their hobby house all hands are railroaders—engineers, brakemen, towermen, superintendents, and dispatchers.

More than 250 hobby clubs in the United States are devoted to some form of railroad activity. Model railroad clubs are augmented by railway historical societies, railroad photographers, picture collectors, and hobbyists whose club activities are generalized.

If your patience would be exhausted with the threading of a thousand needles, you'd better skip the intricacies of model railroading for less painstaking excitement offered by numerous other rail hobby tribes.

Newspapers offer specialty magazines for rail hobbyists and the Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C., has free literature on many phases of the subject.

Cabbages and Kings

•A "nonslip" floorwax now being produced contains synthetic rubber. •From New York to Reykjavik, Iceland, is 2,250 miles. •More than 98 per cent of Alaska is Government land. •Soap is added to most automobile greases to give them the oiliness and staying power which they do not possess naturally. •The mallard duck is found in every State of the Union. •If a towel is used as a mop, grit—which occurs on the cleanest floor—will cut the fabric and shorten the life of the towel, laundering research reveals. •Since December, cellulose has been mixed with flour in Norway's bread.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hospitality Wins Praise

Winlock, Wash.

Evidence that our soldiers do appreciate the hospitality extended to them by the more thoughtful members of the community is borne out in the following letter sent to the Editor of the Winlock News by the Morale Office of the 40th Division, stationed at San Luis Obispo, Calif.:

Having just returned from our Washington maneuvers it is appropriate that some measure of gratitude be extended toward those people of the great Northwest whose hospitality and countless kindnesses toward the members of the Fortieth Division will be akin to priceless treasures in our storehouse of memories.

Since entering the service of our country many of us have traveled near and far and have met with an air of indifference on the part of civilians who have looked upon us as a necessary evil; indifference and a general raising of prices has been our lot. Consequently the friendliness and generosity of your citizens was indeed a welcome surprise. . . .

From the moment when we arrived in your beautiful country up to and including the present, I have heard nothing but the finest of compliments concerning the legion of pleasantries which we fell heir to during our stay. . . .

There were home made pies, doughnuts by the score and coffee, and sandwiches; apples, home made biscuits and bread, jars of preserves, chicken dinners, hot breakfasts, etc.; to say nothing of steaming hot baths and hot showers, the comfort of a homey living room and the pleasant company and conversation of sincere, down-to-earth people, all of whom without exception had one idea in mind—to make our stay in the Northwest as pleasant as possible. . . .

In closing, may I convey the gratitude of every member of the Fortieth Division to all of your people and trust that we might meet again.

Sincerely,

Sgt. S. J. F——
Division Morale Office
Camp San Luis Obispo, California.

Beaverbrook's Caviar!

News Item: Beaverbrook, during his Moscow visit, ordered twenty-five pounds of caviar sent to Prime Minister Churchill. For himself he bought a pot of strawberry jam.

Churchill gets his caviar,
Beaverbrook his jam;
Now what on earth can F. D. R.
Expect from Harriman?

Recording the Drop

Wearing headphones and holding a microphone, an Argentine parachutist recently broadcast his experiences during actual descent.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How is Russia to repay for the large quantities of war supplies promised by the United States and Great Britain?

2. What important agreement has the United States signed with Brazil?

3. What is the latest war weapon being developed by the United States Army?

4. British war expenditures are running to $5,000,000—$20,000,000—$44,000,000 a day. Which sum is correct?

5. Is the average American wage earner working less hours than he did in 1929?

6. Why were the presidents of the Nation's airlines recently congratulated by Secretary of Commerce Jones?

7. How did the United States Army, maneuvering in Louisiana, compare with the present German Army in regard to motorized equipment?

8. Why was October 1 an important date to American taxpayers?

9. What new war "front" has been acknowledged by Germany?

10. For what purpose will an English Channel "peace zone" be set up this week end?

* * *

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page)

How to Prevent Fires

Associated Press Feature Service

Some of the most common causes of home fires, and ways to prevent them, are here listed by the National Fire Protection Association, which has named Oct. 5-11 as national fire prevention week.

Don't let electrical equipment deteriorate.

Don't have inflammable roofs that catch sparks.

Don't neglect checking furnace pipes and flues.

Don't put hot ashes in boxes or baskets.

Don't dry clean at home with explosive fluids.

Don't pile up rubbish in cellars and attics.

Just for Fun— *Reamer Keller*

"Don't bother about any supper for Junior—he got fresh and I'm sending him to bed!"

In Lighter Vein

Howlers

A manor house is where they teach manners. They don't build them now.

Members of Parliament meet at Westminster to disgust the nation and its problems.

The Romans left Great Britain quickly because they were afraid of the Gals.

A polygon with seven sides is called a hooligan.

Satisfactory Answer?

An elderly man approached one of the attendants in a traveling menagerie.

"Can you tell me what the hump on the camel's back is for?" he asked, politely.

"Well, it's pretty useful, sir. The old camel wouldn't be much use without it, you know."

"But why not?"

"Why not!" exclaimed the keeper in surprise. "Well, you don't suppose people would pay sixpence to see 'im if 'e 'adn't got an 'ump?"
—Tit-Bits.

A Task

Successful Poultry Farmer: "You'd be surprised what a difference these incubators make. We can hatch out two or three hundred chicks every week."

Champion Dog Breeder: "Good gracious! However do you manage to find names for them all?"—Sheffield (Eng.) Weekly Telegraph.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: Here we are, just short of war, and still not knowing what it is that Bowes is major of.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Women learn more quickly than men," asserts a woman psychologist. Then why does it take the average wife from 10 to 15 years to learn that it is useless for her to ask her husband what he'd like for dinner?

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing.—Ps. 145:16.

Daily Anecdote

Poet and Banker

Robert W. Service, Canadian poet, once asked the bank where he worked to lend him $500 to get his first volume of poems published. Of course the bank refused any such absurd risk. Finally Service persuaded one of the officers of the bank into making him a personal loan. He offered the man half his royalties, but the banker preferred the poet's note.

Six months or so later Service came to the official and repeated his offer of half the royalties. The banker still vociferously preferred his personal note.

"Very well, sir," said Service. "Then will you please take your $500 out of this"—and he pushed across the desk his first royalty check—for $8,000.

Current Events Tests

Answers

1. Russia has agreed to supply the United States and Great Britain with raw materials urgently needed in those countries.

2. In another step to reinforce defense of the Western Hemisphere, the United States on October 1 signed a lease-lend agreement with Brazil. The agreement included a loan of $110,000,000, reported to be several times larger than lend-lease loans made to other Latin-American countries.

3. Gliders; they are capable of carrying a squad of men with full equipment—250 pounds per man—for distances up to 200 miles, or more, depending on the skill of the pilot. Maj. Gen. Arnold, former chief of Air Corps, said recently: "The Army will have a glider force second to none."

4. $44,000,000.

5. Yes; the average wage earner worked 7.4 hours less a week in July, 1941, than in July, 1929, according to figures for 25 manufacturing industries, including defense lines, compiled by the Conference Board.

6. The Nation's airlines completed seven months of the heaviest operation in their history without a fatal accident.

7. The U. S. Army in Louisiana was the most motorized army in military history—it had more motorized equipment, despite its deficiencies, than the German Army of today.

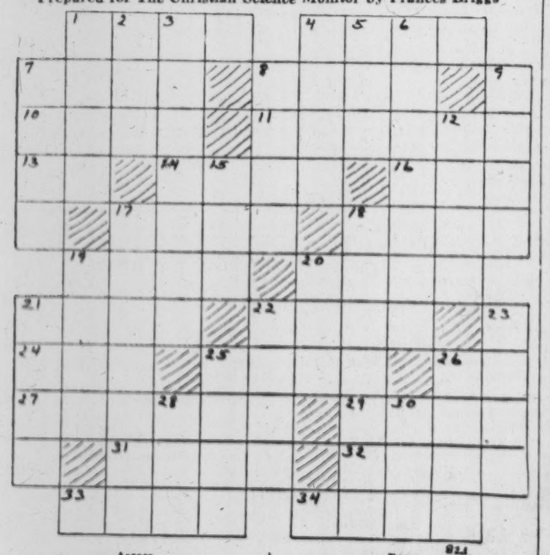
8. The new excise levies, the heaviest in American history, went into effect that day. The Treasury Department expects these taxes to yield $3,000,000 a day.

9. The "internal front"; the revolt against Nazi domination that is gradually growing in the occupied countries of Europe.

10. A British port and a French port will get a glimpse of peace this week end when Britain and Germany call off their war temporarily in a restricted zone and exchange 3000 wounded war prisoners. It will be the first exchange of the war.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was Buffalo Bill?
4—What was Whittier's first name?
7—What did Mother Hubbard seek?
8—What precious stone might you get from Burma?
10—In bed.
11—Wing-footed, as the bat.
13—Ibidem (abbr.).
14—Sir William Ashton is father to whom in "Bride of Lammermoor"?
16—Girl's name.
17—If a florist sold you a Bourbon, it would be what?
18—What is main axis of a plant?
19—What is a small European cyprinoid fish?
20—Poets write of the "bounding ——."
21—Skein of yarn is what?
22—What is a timber tree of Argentina?
24—Chang was one of Siamese twins; who was the other?
25—What is a sea eagle?
26—What is another name for the palm lily?
27—The ladybird is what?
29—A jerkin-head is a part of what?
31—What is a dress of state?
32—Cognomen is what?
33—At sea.
34—Who illustrated the Bible?

Down

1—Who is the humorist from Paducah, Kentucky?
2—Unity.
3—Who is a character in "Bleak House"?
4—What was the fifth month of the old Roman calendar?
5—What is a Japanese sash?
6—Who is heroine of a Charles Kingsley novel?
7—What is the arched handle of a kettle?
8—What do you associate with Ben Hur?
9—Who is a character in "Paradise Lost"?
12—What was world's most famous garden?
15—Employ.
17—Caspar and Max are what in "Der Freischutz"?
18—What is a gulf on western coast of Italy?
19—Auction.
20—Native of Copenhagen is what?
21—Adult male.
22—Who married Hercules?
23—A koombar is a boat, tree, or deer—which?
25—What is a small and simple form of transverse flute?
26—Where did Napoleon live in exile?
28—Pedal digit.
30—What is used by a rower?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Idea Strikes Tubby*

By Le Pelley

THINK OF SOMETHING QUICK, TUBBY! WE'RE TRAPPED IN THIS ROOM !!
TAKE IT EASY!
AND DID YOU HEAR THE VOICE OF THE FELLOW OUT THERE?! HE MUST BE A REGULAR GOLIATH !!
YOU'VE GOT TO GET AN IDEA!
WELL, DON'T BLAME ME
YOU GOT US IN HERE TO RESCUE EVANGELINE, SO IT'S UP TO YOU TO GET US OUT !! CAN'T YOU GET ANYTHING TO REGISTER !??
REGISTER! WHY DIDN'T I THINK OF THAT BEFORE !!

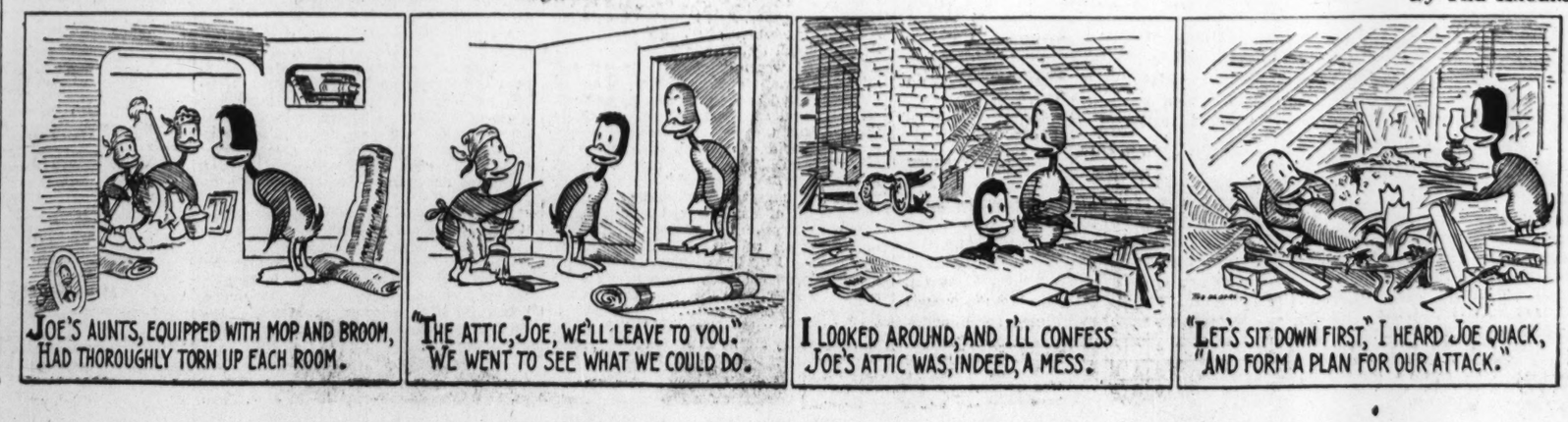
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Tell Him, Sponge*

By Rodgers

Sponge was inclined to be indignant when I told her what the Gloom Chasers thought of her new friend.
And she started to tell me all over again what a wonderful cat he was—
"That's all very well," I wagged. "But if you don't want an outbreak of cat chasing in the neighborhood you'd better tell that cat to be a little more agreeable to us dogs!"
And I guess I must have given her something to think about for I saw her talking to her friend—
And from the looks of it she was telling him plenty!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Let's Get Organized*

By The Hagers


JOE'S AUNTS, EQUIPPED WITH MOP AND BROOM, HAD THOROUGHLY TORN UP EACH ROOM.
"THE ATTIC, JOE, WE'LL LEAVE TO YOU." WE WENT TO SEE WHAT WE COULD DO.
I LOOKED AROUND, AND I'LL CONFESS JOE'S ATTIC WAS, INDEED, A MESS.
"LET'S SIT DOWN FIRST," I HEARD JOE QUACK, "AND FORM A PLAN FOR OUR ATTACK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Czechs Know

Continuing executions of Czechs by Gestapo firing squads may appear to other more fortunate peoples to be symptoms of a temporary phase of German necessity. But the Czech people know that these massacres are an ugly surface growth whose roots reach deep down into the history of oppression.

They have known this oppression before. They have seen their country reduced more than once from a prospering community to a poverty-stricken remnant of society. For a century after the Thirty Years War "the nation was kept alive only by word of mouth in the huts of the peasant folk." In 1680 they saw open revolt on their part lead to complete enserfment.

But they have seen their nation revive, as in 1790, so mysteriously that the cause of its rise is still disputed among scholars. Through the centuries they have fought the fight of the physically weak against the physically strong. They have mastered the techniques of passive resistance. The Nazis may try to defeat these techniques by brutality. Others attempted to do this and failed.

It is notable that among those being executed by the Heydrich terror are numbers who have been listed as captives in concentration camps and who therefore are presumed to be innocent of charges of sabotage. Many of these are guilty only of being intellectual and business leaders of the Czech people. This, too, is history to the Czechs. They have seen their nobles liquidated in the past and their scholars and religious leaders exiled or murdered.

The Czechs know what they are fighting against. They know how they must continue to fight. That is why the appeal of Premier Elias to them to obey their German overlords will not serve the Nazis' aims. Such an appeal will help to keep the Czechs from an open revolt that might prove less effective than their present secret war. But no persuasion of word or firing squad can make the Czechs believe that their future lies in the serfdom of a Nazi "new order."

Argentina's Political Maze

All that lies behind Argentina's suppression of an alleged subversive plot in the air corps has not come to light, but it seems reasonably certain that internal politics cuts heavily across the drive against Nazi fifth columnists.

Divisions run deep between Argentines of the ruling classes on both domestic and foreign policies. The air corps incident, involving removal of Gen. Angel M. Zuloaga from his command and the arrest of some twenty lesser officers, sharply discloses the tension in Buenos Aires.

It may or may not be significant that this clash occurred soon after the Nazis had broken through into the Ukraine. For several months preceding that even, the anti-Nazis in Argentina had moved with increasing boldness as Germany's prospects of victory seemed to be dwindling. Any upsurge of Nazi fortunes in Europe stiffens Argentina's pro-Nazis, as well as those who dread what a victorious Reich would do to them if they resist.

Behind the scenes move several well-defined forces.

(1.) Possibly the most powerful, yet least evident, is former President Agustin P. Justo. Reputedly ambitious for return to office in the elections of 1943, General Justo enjoys a position made stronger by the current absence of a strong Chief Executive. President Ortiz remains in enforced retirement, yet retains his office. Vice-President Castillo, like Dr. Ortiz, is politically in debt to General Justo.

(2.) One of the most open and well-defined forces in Argentine politics is the anti-Nazi bloc which centers in the Chamber of Deputies. Acción Argentina, with nearly half a million members, is its most vocal private expression.

(3.) Acting President Castillo holds out for "strict neutrality."

(4.) Pro-Nazis include some high figures.

Complicating the foreign policy of Argentina is an internal tug of war that has just resulted in adjournment of Congress with a financial deadlock.

Since Congress has adjourned for seven months, Argentina enters a period of interesting possibilities, to say the least. It may be the kind of a situation in which General Justo feels he can most effectively prepare for a return to the Presidency.

Meanwhile, the anti-Nazi investigation goes on, reportedly with the approval of General Justo.

That First Movie

The Mayor of Nashville, Tennessee, is a most unusual man. He recently viewed his first cinema. Perhaps by now he's a movie fan.

His first movie! Who—out of the dim reaches of memory—can recall his own? Some of us seem to have been always habitants of that world of the silver screen—to have moved, awed and (more or less) silent, or sat glued, fascinated, for whole forbidden afternoons by the rumble of the thundering herd, the daring of the beauteous girl heroine, the deeds of the gallant crusading cowboy. Who doesn't recall the Saturday serial and the Keystone cops, the pie throwing and the thumping but always faithful organ or piano? Many can go back to the days of "The Great Train Robbery."

Some of us can more clearly remember our first sound movie—the roar of airplanes, was it not? Or was it "Mammy"—the inimitable Al Jolson blubbering it out, minstrel-style, in "The Jazz Singer"?

One wonders if Mayor Thomas L. Cummings found anything to compare with the pristine juvenile joys of our first movie.

6 Per Cent on What?

When Henry Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, spoke of a 6 per cent ceiling on profits, did he mean to revive a tax proposal which Congress had twice rejected? If so, he has been well advised to withdraw the suggestion and take time for his experts to seek a better solution.

Mr. Morgenthau first mentioned the 6 per cent yardstick merely as "something to shoot at." Financial writers immediately assumed that his manner of shooting would be to urge again, as the Treasury had done last spring, that excess profits taxes should be levied on all earnings above a certain percentage on the invested capital. Moreover, they inferred that the rate would be 100 per cent.

The present law in the United States gives corporations an option in figuring excess profits. They may calculate either the excess above their average earnings for 1936 through 1939 or the excess above 8 per cent on their invested capital. The 1941 revenue act raised the rates on excess profits so that these will pay 35 to 60 per cent.

It is true that in Great Britain the tax laws now take 100 per cent of what are calculated to be excess profits; but in this calculation the company in question is given credit for its standard earnings during the years 1935 to 1937 and the excess profits levy applies only to income above that level. Moreover, there is in the British law a provision that the company after the war may have a rebate of 20 per cent of the amount paid in this tax as a reserve against postwar conditions.

Thus the British tax, while severe, takes account of two circumstances which the plans advanced by the United States Treasury last spring and a year before would have ignored. One is that it construes "excess" as meaning an excess over normal earnings; the other is that it recognizes the need of business firms to set aside reserves out of profits for bad years.

American business probably is reconciled to a scale of taxation that will very largely if not entirely take the profits out of war. This, however, does not necessarily or properly connote a flat, arbitrary limit on all profits at a fixed percentage, for there are serious inequities in such a ceiling.

It is very difficult to compute the amount of capital investment on which a business should be permitted to earn a return. Many small businesses thrive largely on such intangible items as good will, yet conservative financial practice is to enter this item at $1 in the balance sheet. Some other businesses require large tangible capital.

There is also the difference that some lines of industry, for example the steel trade, are notably more fluctuating in their prosperity than others. These have to put away substantial reserves. There is the situation, too, of a small, growing business which needs to put some of its earnings into new equipment in order to produce goods possibly needed for defense. It cannot do this and at the same time pay dividends to its stockholders if limited to 6 per cent over-all earnings.

It is to be hoped that the Treasury recognize these circumstances in formulating proposals to the next session of Congress. While aiming at a tax schedule which will leave representative businesses no more than a modest return on wartime activity, Congress should be able to do this through mechanisms that will leave some incentives to good management of capital.

The Bookshelf

In the High Sierras

Up 8,000 feet among the snow-streaked summits of California's High Sierras, Lila Lofberg and her engineer husband spent nine years operating the Lake Florence Station of the Southern California Edison Company, which sends light and power down to the City of Los Angeles. Their unexcelled opportunities for nature study in all seasons are entertainingly related in SIERRA OUTPOST (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50).

Though it contains an interesting account of the solutions in human relationships two isolated persons must work out, the book's main contribution is in the field of wild life observations. A recommendation respected by every student of nature has been given to Mrs. Lofberg by Dr. Joseph Grinnell, mammal authority of the University of California, for her records, especially on the little-known and often misjudged coyote.

By overcoming their first impulse to shoot mountain coyotes, Mr. and Mrs. Lofberg were rewarded by close views of the wild creatures over a long period of time, and were able to make a series of valuable observations not often obtained even by close students of the out-of-doors.

* * *

"The coming of the coyote was not a lucky accident so much as the climax of an orderly sequence of events," Mrs. Lofberg writes. "Ted and I were cut off from our own kind. We had each other, we had our work, but that was not enough. Deep snows restricted us; during much of the winter we could go nowhere, we saw no one new, we were alone. If it had not been for the wild animals we could not have stood it. The birds and wild beasts became friends in need and even the insects brought us something that has made our Florence Lake years the most wonderful period I could possibly imagine."

The coyote experience began when the Lofbergs fed a famished animal which had fought its way to their cabin one night through the whirling snows of a blizzard. The feeding soon became a regular routine for the coyote and after a time four others followed him to the cabin for daily handouts. Such a friendship grew between man and beast that the animals—named Tom, Dick, Jerry, Nelly, and Missy—learned to respond when called. It was not uncommon for one or more of the tawny, yellow-eyed "pets" to follow Mrs. Lofberg on her long hikes through the high mountain meadows.

* * *

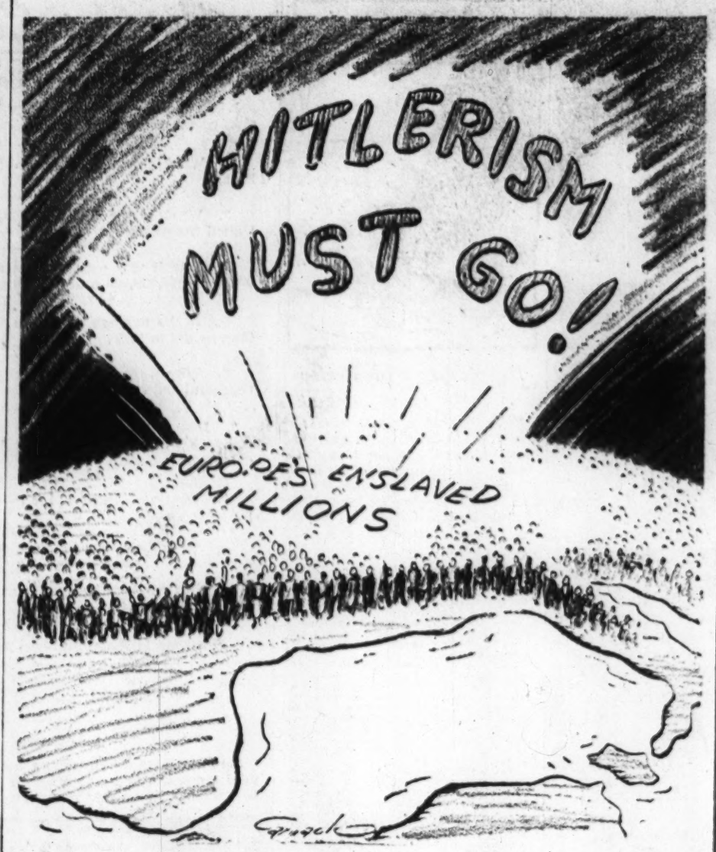
Dispelling a common concept of coyotes as being unkempt, untamable and furtive, the Lofbergs report them to be like friendly, playful dogs—well-groomed and capable of living peacefully with unprotected chickens, birds, and deer.

For the bird lover, Mrs. Lofberg portrays many vivid scenes in connection with her work as operator of the highest year-round bird-banding station of the United States Biological Survey. Especially absorbing are her descriptions of the mannerisms of the slate-colored water ousel or dipper; the habits and raucous call of the black-and-gray Clarke's nutcrackers; her first identification of a high-dwelling Townsend's solitaire, whose caroling she found as "rich in variety as a mockingbird's," and the humorous account of hearing a saw-whet owl and mistaking its call for the sound of an assistant sawing in the workshop.

After they left their mountain home for Road's End on the Kern River, Mrs. Lofberg relates the appealing episodes of their care for a new-hatched hummingbird fallen from its nest. She concludes her story by reiterating the belief that close association with wild life brings great contentment.

M. K. G.

The New Order



"Britain's Relations With the United States"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There have been many misleading and incorrect statements recently made by United States Senators and others regarding Britain's relations with the United States.

We know that the historical escutcheon of Britain is not stainless, but we also know that wherever the Union Jack flies there is liberty to think, speak, act, and worship, limited only by a common law, respected because of its rigid fairness to all and its honest execution no matter who the culprit.

When I read of prominent men making the gross misstatement that the British Navy has never been of any help to the United States, I would mention that the Monroe Doctrine has remained impregnable largely because of a friendly Britain backed by the power of the British fleet. I would also recall an historical fact to prove the above statement, which can be verified:

During the Spanish-American war, Germany tried to form a coalition of European Powers in order to intervene in the war with Spain. This failed to materialize because Britain informed them that if such action occurred she would ally herself with the United States. During Admiral Dewey's blockade of Manila Harbor, the German battle fleet was about to intervene when Chichester, the British Admiral present with a British squadron, moved his ships in a way to inform them that firing on an American warship would be tantamount to firing on a British man-of-war.

In the cyclonic whirl of these days when contradictory statements seem to be the trend of public oratory, it is well to remember that "Good deeds are better than fair words." When such recent statements as these are flung far and wide, they should be challenged.

At Portland, Oregon, on September 22, 1941, Senator Wheeler made this statement: "I am pro-English. I hope the English will win, but I wouldn't trust Hitler or Stalin or Mussolini or Churchill."

This statement refutes itself to the point of even casting doubt on the sincerity of the Senator.

In Charles A. Lindbergh's speech at Des Moines on September 12th, in opposing the United States' aiding England, he said: "I belive that England would have negotiated a peace in Europe many months ago and be better off for doing so." I not only challenge this statement regarding the implied doubt of England's intent, will, and integrity to defy Hitler (she surely has proven that at Dunkirk and since), but I also denounce this defeatism, this apparent willingness to accept the mandates of this brutal, vicious and godless evil which has enmeshed all Europe in slavery.

How can Lindbergh reconcile such a statement to facts given us by every reporter who has returned from Europe since the war, that every conquered nation is in brutal bondage, at the point of starvation, and literally crying out for freedom from the Nazi yoke? Does he wish Britain the same fate?

Hitler has had every chance to prove the good or otherwise of Nazi methods and government, and what is the result? A slavery never before conceived of in the world's history, dominated by an ambition to prove Germans to be a "master race" to whom all others should bow the knee.

None of us want war, but when such evil faces us, we are either mesmerized into apathy, or we rise with righteous indignation and "put on the whole armour of God" and take our stand—and stand! Evil will run rampant for a long time if allowed merely to destroy itself.

It is not necessary for this war to be of long duration if we refuse to allow a noisy minority to confuse us into delay and inaction, or separate us from our Allies.

Let us remember that Britain and the United States have in the main the same ideals, the same love for liberty and freedom, which, God-inspired, has been the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race since the framing of the Magna Charta at Runnymede.

Los Angeles — RUPERT L. DELL

North . . South . . East . . West

Continental Solidarity

By Frank L. Perrin

Whatever may eventually be the territorial changes and readjustments in the Old World when wars end and the balance sheet of appreciable gains and inevitable losses is written, there apparently will remain still unsolved problems in the New World. More than a decade ago, long after the unstable peace of Europe had been agreed upon, while the dreaded influences of Communism were persistently being injected in communities in the Western World in defiance of the defenders of democracy, it was realized by studious observers that south of the Rio Grande there existed a threat of increasing proportions.

Mexico, constitutionally a republic, yielded little, either in form or in fact, to the prescribed tenets of democracy. The Mexican people, impressionable, volatile, habitually yielding to persuasive doctrines prescribed by the champions of rebellion and political revolution, were easily and almost constantly incited to disloyalty in its pernicious forms. The warmth of the welcome extended to alien agitators and the difficulty of dealing with their converts within the country encouraged the recurring belief that eventually, in some way, the established order might be overthrown.

* * *

In the early years of the decade just ended there were, in the United States, observers and students who were convinced, as some confidentially admitted, that within the present century Mexico would be acquired and annexed as a territory or protectorate of the northern neighbor. And this even before the era of confiscation of United States and British capital by act of the Mexican Government. It was insisted that the soil and mines, the wells and natural resources of Mexico, should be more thoroughly utilized.

But behind and actuating this solicitude there lurked the fear, expressed or unexpressed, that designing and powerful influences in the Old World, especially in Europe and the Far East, might, either by force or persuasion, undermine and destroy the unstable fabric of Mexico's representative government and pave the way for Communistic or totalitarian rule. Covetous eyes in the Orient have long looked upon Mexico as a possible stronghold for adherents of what some still refer to as the New Order in the Americas.

It would be vain to imagine that this hope of conquest by means of the familiar process of boring from within has been abandoned. Hardly beneath the surface in Mexico, as elsewhere in all the American countries, the agents and sympathizers who envision a promised fuller freedom as a reward for surrendering the liberties vouchsafed by law and order, are not idle in this hour of travail. It is their hope that the issue between right and justice and the terrorism of unrestrained license is not yet determined. In Canada, to the north, and in all the countries to the south, are the hovering birds of prey which subsist upon unfortunate victims of human weaknesses, human frailties, and the greed and wanton wickedness of the ambitious. It is their hope that in these trying processes of transition and readjustment some influence may destroy the natural unity which binds free peoples together in defense of their earned and inherited liberties.

* * *

By pronouncement thrice made and as many times indorsed by the people of the United States, the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine is continental. It is not as difficult to visualize this as it might have been before the protecting arm of Uncle Sam was extended over the vulnerable outposts in the Atlantic's waters. The United States, by self-imposed inhibitions, is forever precluded from acquiring, by force or conquest, the territory of any foreign people or power. But this inhibition cannot be interpreted to mean that license has been granted to avowed enemies to conspire in bordering territory, in whatever direction, against our neighbors or ourselves.

A century ago, or even more recently, the necessity of establishing complete continental solidarity in the Americas would not have been considered, much less admitted. It is because modern invention—this thing we speak of so glibly as human ingenuity—has provided more and more powerful weapons of offense and destruction, that greater foresight and wisdom must be devoted to preparedness for defense. There is strength in union.

It is not impossible, although the indications are none too encouraging, that the unquiet and volatile discordant elements in Mexico may, before long, discover that the liberties they have been taught to despise are preferable to the license which they have hoped for. The enemies of Mexico's oppressed minority are not within her continental borders.

The Wide Horizon

A Chain of Victories

By Sydney A. Clark

The American State Department has won a notable series of air victories whose importance and even whose achievement has largely escaped the attention of the man in the street and the woman in the home. There has been no shooting, no dropping of bombs, but there has been sagacity and there has been political patience. I refer to the victories of the past eighteen months in controlling the Latin-American air lanes, victories whose like could never have been won by Hitler's crude strategy of threats nor even by our outmoded Big Stick.

It really surprises me that this chain of achievements has received so little publicity. Perhaps official reticence is due to the American discovery, much belated, that our neighbors to the south are highly sensitive to trumpetings of any kind which suggest a spirit of condescension or of domineering power. We may honestly rejoice that Naziism has not made this discovery and never will. Naziism plays into our hands repeatedly in Latin America with a superlative crassness which only the tyrant mentality could harbor.

I write about these air victories with feeling, for I have been a victim. They have damaged two of my recent books, "The East Coast of South America" and "The West Coast of South America," by making the text obsolete in parts even as I wrote. I have rushed to the publishers with last-minute corrections of the manuscripts, have courted "author's charges" by making last-second changes in the proofs, and still it has proved impossible to keep up with the steady march of victory.

To be definite, the Nazi air lines—and no business concern anywhere in the world with its roots in Germany can be anything but Nazi—have lost their hold on the entire West Coast of South America and they may soon lose their grasp also in the countries of the East Coast.

* * *

In 1939 the Nazis virtually owned the air of Colombia and Ecuador, were highly important and competitive in the air of Peru and Bolivia. Their companies, all subsidiaries of the Deutsche Lufthansa, bore the names respectively of Scadta, Sedta, Lufthansa, and Lloyd Aéro Boliviano. I wrote (reluctantly) of their services and tariffs to make my books, as I supposed, entirely representative.

As of the autumn of 1941, the Nazis are down and out of the air of all four countries, and I mean completely. In 1939 they flew 11,000 miles on regular routes along the West Coast. Now they fly only seventy miles and that is the international line from Santiago de Chile to the national frontier—and so across the Andes to Argentina. In the same West Coast region and the same eighteen months' period, the American system (Pan American-Grace Airways) has increased its route coverage from 4,500 miles to 15,000 miles.

In Argentina, Uruguay, and gigantic Brazil the picture is by no means so rosy but things are happening even there. I flew a good deal by Condor (German) lines in the last two months of 1939 and had I wished to fly westward from Rio across the continent to La Paz, Bolivia, I would have had to fly by Condor and its sister line, Lloyd Aéro Boliviano. Now—and this has come about only within the last few weeks—I could make the same flight by American planes but not by German, since L. A. B. has been forced by the Bolivian Government to suspend operations. The latest *Foreign Policy Bulletin* states that Panair do Brasil, subsidiary of the Pan American Airways System, now flies nine-tenths as many miles on regular routes in South America's largest country as does Condor. This is immensely encouraging, and we may certainly count on the Nazis to play further into our hands as they attempt to play conspirator and tyrant in Brazil and Argentina.

* * *

Let Americans make very sure that if and when they "trumpet," as I have just done, they do so in no vain spirit of national boasting. Sherry Mangan, in an article cabled from Buenos Aires last spring to *Fortune*, warned us strongly and rightly of this. Our chatter, patriotic and noble as we think it, can often sound to South American ears quite as obnoxious and sinister as the vaporings of the Goebbels office. Let us remember that. Let us keep our balance and above all our sense of humor. There we shall surely have the edge, for Nazi doctrine has no room for humor. When we rejoice over the continued victories of our State Department, let us strenuously weed out, even from our thought, the notes of nationalistic jubilation or incipient imperialism. Democracy is winning—and we happen to run the arsenal of democracy.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, OCTOBER 4, 1941

ROYAL NORWEGIAN AIR FORCE PILOTS IN TRAINING IN CANADA

NORWAY TODAY AND TOMORROW . . . *By J. Emlyn Williams* . . . . Page Two

Norway Today and Tomorrow

By J. Emlyn Williams

Norway has long won a place for itself as one of the world's truest democracies. Today the country is overrun by the Nazis and King Haakon VII and the Storting are now functioning from London. In order to discover how last year's catastrophe had reacted upon the Norwegian attitude toward democracy, the following three questions were addressed by J. Emlyn Williams, a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, to Premier Nygaardsvold, who responded in a manner which indicates that that great little people will not only remain true to their tradition, but will also extend it to embrace modern economic developments.

QUESTION: WHAT KIND of state do you envisage for Norway after the war?

ANSWER: Norway has always been a monarchy—in modern times a constitutional monarchy. In Norway, the King does not govern as a personal monarch, he exercises his power as King in council. He is given constitutional power to postpone a decision for a limited time, but he cannot alter it or veto it. All decisions are made according to Parliamentary procedure, by the Storting (Parliament) and the Government, based on the Storting. The monarch is the highest civil servant in the state, whose duty it is to see that the resolutions passed in the Storting, and the laws of the Constitution are adhered to. This form of Government has very deep roots in the Norwegian people who, after the dissolution of the union with Sweden, in 1905, through referendum, chose a monarchy in preference to a republic.

I am convinced that ninety-nine per cent of the Norwegian people, after the war, when they can once again voice their opinion freely, will agree with the opinion—which is also mine—that constitutional monarchy is the form of government which is best suited to Norway.

Personally I can see no conflict between modern forms of communities, such as are now being developed, and the preservation of the monarchical idea, which for a thousand years has been our national symbol.

I would like to add that King Haakon VII's personal view of the functions of the Monarchy—which is entirely in conformity with the spirit of the Eidsvold Constitution—has strengthened my belief in constitutional monarchy as a reliable and good form of government, in a sound democratic community.

In this time of tribulation the King has, more than anything else, assisted in strengthening the Norwegian people's faith in themselves, and their will to continue to live as a free nation.

* * *

QUESTION: Do you consider that the form of government existing before the war was absolutely satisfactory? If not, what changes or modifications would you suggest?

ANSWER: No form of government is absolutely satisfactory. Through the form of government which existed in Norway before the war, however, with its highly developed parliamentary system and very decentralized local administration, our small community had succeeded in reaching a very high state of development with regard to security, and a high standard of living within most sections of our society. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the same principles must form the basis of our future government.

This does not mean that we should allow ourselves to stagnate in dead forms. All live communities are in a constant state of development and are continually facing new problems. Considering the tremendous technical developments of our time, and the possibilities these have created, and considering the increasing importance of the purely economic problems in the lives of the people, it seems a logical necessity that an up-to-date community should extend its functions to new spheres.

Throughout my political life, I have tried to strengthen political democracy by also developing economic democracy. In Norway, as in all the northern countries, we had already succeeded in obtaining good results in this direction. It was, I think, our efforts, during the last thirty years, to remould our form of government in accordance with the technical and economic developments of today, which, more than anything else, had gained for the Nordic democracy the reputation which it enjoyed in the world.

* * *

Democratic co-operation had already been tried, with considerable success, in our community. The majority of the sections within our population had been able to build up their trade or professional organizations which, through democratic representation, had, to an increasing degree, exerted their influence on all the questions with which they were concerned. Trade unions came first, but their example was followed by other wage earners and producers, including the peasants.

In recent years, the fishing population came into line and they obtained—probably more quickly than many others, because they were assisted by the Government—a decisive influence on their own industry, and thus also on their own part in the work of the community—all on a broad, democratic basis. During the last years before the war all parliamentary legislation was strongly influenced by this development.

I think that this development was the right one, in accordance with the interests of the people. I also believe that we gained experience in this field, on which we can continue to build. The continued technical developments will bring greater advantages both to the individual and to the community if, at the same time, an industrial democracy is created in which representatives of all stages of production co-operate to obtain the best possible results with the least possible social injustice.

Our rich natural resources will make the whole people more prosperous if they are utilized according to clearly defined plans, which take into consideration the interests of all parties. The economic life of the community can be better adapted to the interests of the nation and to co-operation with other nations through control and co-operation. In this way economic crises and economic chaos, such as we have known them in the past, can be avoided.

It is possible that new organs will be needed in the state, to meet these developments, but these will undoubtedly evolve as they become necessary. A high degree of talent, experience and hard work will be required to solve these problems, while at the same time the increasing feeling of responsibility, and the extension of the right of social self-determination, will supply the machinery of the community with new groups of men and women able to cope with these new problems. I can foresee inter-action between political and economic democracy, which should bring the democratic ideal nearer its realization.

QUESTION: *If you accept the democratic principle of government, what modifications should be introduced to suit your own special conditions?*

ANSWER: There is no room for compromise with the democratic principle as such. We do not fight this hard war, with its terrible bloodshed, against dictatorship and for democracy, only to allow dictatorship in some form or other to enter through the back door, when the victory is won. However, it seems obvious that the more complicated the community machinery becomes, and the more difficult the problems are, the greater will be the need for efficiency. The term "bureaucracy" is often misunderstood, but it should be possible to adapt "bureaucracy" to a democratic administration—if only the term "democracy" is rightly understood. It is quite wrong to believe that democratic government or control should necessarily diminish or stop personal initiative, or decrease the efficiency of this form of government. What is needed is a practical solution: the right balance between individual and creative initiative and democratic control, which would enable all talents which are of value to society to be developed in accordance with the interests and needs of the community. What is said in this respect about Norway, should apply to the democatic system in general. It remains for democracy to prove itself the most efficient system

HAAKON VII, KING OF NORWAY

A GOVERNMENT IN EXILE Wide World

Trygve Lie, Norweigan Foreign Minister (Left) and Johan Nygaardsvold, Prime Minister of Norway, in Their London Headquarters

Liberia: Link in Democracy's Lifeline

By Henry S. Villard

(Assistant Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, U. S. Department of State)

STRATEGICALLY situated on the west coast of Africa is the small Negro Republic of Liberia, whose traditional ties of friendship with the United States make it of peculiar interest at this time. Bounded by the British Colony of Sierra Leone, French Guinea, the French Ivory Coast, and the Atlantic Ocean, Liberia falls within an area which is of growing importance in the development of the war. Allied vessels are being sunk off the Liberian coast. Monrovia, the capital, is practically next door to the great British naval base at Freetown. The bombing planes to be ferried to the British by way of the South Atlantic will pass Liberian territory, where Pan American Airways is already constructing a landing field for commercial use.

Little did the forefathers of Liberia's governing classes dream of the geographical significance of the nation which they founded more than a hundred years ago. Setting out on perilous voyages by schooner in the early years of the nineteenth century, the little bands of freed slaves from the United States and the West Indies, together with their white leaders, reached African shores under the auspices of the American Colonization Society of Washington, D. C., and kindred organizations in New York, Pennsylvania and Mississippi. The communities which they established along the then hostile and unhealthy coast merged in 1847 into the independent sovereign State of Liberia, "land of freedom." The American sponsors of this enterprise could scarcely foresee that the airplane would one day bring the settlements within 1,905 miles of Natal on the shoulder of Brazil; that Monrovia would be only 40 miles further away by air from the South American Continent than the much publicized French naval base at Dakar.

* * *

With an area of 43,000 square miles, Liberia is a little larger than Ohio. Its Atlantic coastline of 350 miles is generally low and sandy, save for a few rocky promontories on which are located the principal civilized towns. The country rises gradually to a rolling interior, with an average elevation of about 1,600 feet, marked, however, by some mountain peaks which attain a height of a mile or more. A heavy annual rainfall, which varies from 150 to 190 inches on the coast, and from 85 to 100 inches in the interior, emphasizes the tropical nature of the climate. In the winter season, the dry Harmattan wind from the Sahara Desert banishes for a short period all moisture from the atmosphere.

The descendants of these liberty-loving Negro emigrants from the United States, who before the day of emancipation sought to establish a home in the land of their origin, number today perhaps 12,000. Together with about 60,000 of the original inhabitants whom they have assimilated, they constitute the civilized group in Liberia, as contrasted with the 2,000,000 aborigines. The Americo-Liberians are traders, small businessmen and government officials, with a standard of living patterned on that of the United States or Europe. The natives on the other hand are principally engaged in agriculture, and prepare for export such products as piassava (a coarse broom fiber), palm oil and palm kernels, coffee, cacao and ivory. Rubber, however, is the country's chief industry, and the Firestone plantations are not only a large contributing factor to the economic stability of Liberia, but, as a source of one strategic war material, of considerable importance to the defense of the United States.

Monrovia, which took its name from President James Monroe, an early supporter of the colonization cause, is built on the gray and brown rocks of Cape Mesurado at the mouth of the Mesurado River. It is a town of 10,000 inhabitants presenting from the sea somewhat the aspect of one of our southern cities whose architecture has been transplanted to a tropical setting. Owing to a treacherous sandbar at the river entrance, steamers must lie a mile or so off shore in the open roadstead, while passengers and goods are transferred in surf boats that as often as not provide a damp and adventurous ride. In normal times, vessels of many nationalities call at Monrovia, as well as at Marshall and Cape Palmas, the other main ports of entry. For the branch houses of large British, Dutch, German and French trading companies long established in West Africa, such vessels would discharge mixed cargoes of cotton goods, wearing apparel, leaf tobacco, salt, sugar, petroleum products, spirits, hardware, machinery and galvanized iron.

THE WAR COMES NEAR THEM

Wide World

President Edwin Barclay of Liberia, and the Main Street of Monrovia on Inauguration Day; a Council (Top) of Warring Tribes.

Now, however, due to the war, American steamers are almost Liberia's sole link with the world. The usual commercial intercourse of the country with Europe, particularly Germany, has been supplanted by trade with America, and American tobacco, flour, kerosene, automotive vehicles, and radio equipment, in addition to many of the articles customarily obtained from Europe, are increasingly in evidence in the Liberian market. Last year the imports of Liberia totaled $2,235,961, a good part of which was represented by supplies and equipment for the Firestone Company, while exports amounted to $3,242,290. Of the latter figure, by far the greater portion was accounted for by rubber shipments to the United States.

With her customs revenue seriously curtailed as a result of interrupted trade with Europe, and a national budget which was cut down to $675,200 for the calendar year 1940, Liberia's participation in the Firestone enterprise has assumed new importance in these critical days. As of June 2, 1941, there were 26,600 native Liberians living on the rubber plantations, more than 17,000 of whom were actively engaged in labor. The company has constructed for their use 7,100 houses, and has provided modern medical and sanitary facilities. Firestone so far has added 220 miles of first-class earth-surfaced roads to a total of 150 miles of government-constructed highways. There are no railways in Liberia, and practically all communication in the territory removed from the coast is by trail and by native carrier.

In this region favored by soil and climate to the growing of rubber, Firestone has a lease of a million acres, of which 72,500 acres are now actually planted. The company at present is tapping 34,000 acres and making shipments to the United States approaching 10,000 tons annually.

Back in 1926, Firestone interests arranged for a loan to the Liberian Government of $5,000,000 and for the appointment of an American Financial Advisor who supervises the collection of the Government's revenues as well as its expenditures. With the funds thus available, Liberia succeeded in extricating herself from a disastrous experience in promotion schemes and foreign debt extending over a number of years before the first World War.

Liberia's mineral resources have never been comprehensively surveyed, but gold exists in paying quantities and this industry is making rapid strides. Iron ore deposits of good grade occur in the Bomi Hills and elsewhere, but their exploitation has been suspended by the present war. It is entirely possible that a careful reconnaissance might reveal other valuable deposits, for much of the primitive interior still remains unexplored.

* * *

Except for an occasional prospector or natural scientist, few outsiders visit the haunts of the native tribes. Missionaries are the most numerous of the 300-odd foreign residents, including several sects of Negro missionaries from the United States. Of the scanty white population, the Firestone organization claims about 180 persons. The Booker Washington Institute supported by an American philanthropic organization named the Phelps-Stokes Fund, offers practical instruction in agriculture.

As would be natural in a country which owes its birth to the United States, the Government of Liberia closely follows the democratic model. President Edwin Barclay is an outstanding administrator, who tirelessly supervises the work of his

(Continued on page 15)

Beauty Beside Busy Streets

By Mary H. West

"SAY! ISN'T THAT GREEN HILL beautiful? I'll bet you could walk miles and miles down that road." This, from a group of urchins before a dingy shop window in Philadelphia's congested area, drew the attention of a young man on his way home after a day of settlement work. Stopping behind the boys to discover the object of their admiration, the young man saw in the shop window a landscape none too good in color and arrangement.

"Have any of you boys had lessons in drawing?" the young man asked the startled boys, after listening to several other comments that showed real pictorial appreciation.

"No? Well, then, how would you like to learn to draw and make pictures like that, perhaps, in time, better than that?"

"Aw, mister, how would we do it?" expressed the incredulity of such achievement for these youngsters.

At that instant came into being the idea that produced the Graphic Sketch Club, which now provides free instruction in the arts to some 2,800 children, young people, parents and grandparents every week. More than 70,000 students have passed through the doors of the Sketch Club in the 42 years of its history. From its inception it has been financed entirely by its founder.

The young man, Samuel S. Fleisher, invited the three boys to meet him in a room of the settlement house the next evening. There they were provided with paper, paint and crayons, and instruction in the use of these materials.

Through his work with the boys of this neighborhood Mr. Fleisher had become convinced that most of the trouble these youngsters got into came about directly from energy run wild. This energy he hoped to re-direct into creative channels by showing the boys how to use their hands to make something satisfying in the pride of achievement, something that would bring self-respect instead of failure and punishment.

* * *

Mr. Fleisher engaged the services of the most capable instructor obtainable. Fourteen boys arrived for the next evening's session. No formalities for enrollment were required. Soon the word got around that this was a place where a fellow was welcome any time, one evening a week, or seven, the only pre-requisite being a desire to learn.

The Graphic Sketch Club now occupies half a block, including what was formerly a church. It is still located in the heart of the district it seeks to serve—Little Italy—surrounded by homes which are populated by people of many different national characteristics, but with one thing in common—unlovely neighborhoods, and lack of parks, recreational facilities and character-building environment.

While the Sketch Club started as a neighborhood movement, people from all walks of life attend regularly. Business men, girls and older women who are employed all day in offices or factories, housewives and mothers who cannot get away from their duties until after the children are tucked in at night—all these may be found in the classes one may see any evening.

Art too often is regarded as a luxury rather than as a normal, daily need of the individual, Mr. Fleisher believes, and it is to supply this need that the Graphic Sketch Club is maintained, classes being planned for working people for evenings and week-ends only. No money has ever been paid for instruction in drawing; painting in oils, water color, or pastels; etching, sculpture, and rhythmic dancing. Many of the club's former students, now well-known in their own right, have returned to teach there. Names that loom large in the circles of art may be found on the Club's roster of former students.

But the teaching of art to make artists is not the aim of the Sketch Club, if by that term is meant the usually accepted idea of artist. It aims to encourage the natural desire of everyone to reach out toward the finer things of life; it is designed to round out the individual, whose needs and capacities cannot be measured simply in terms of food and clothing or even in recreation.

Stand in the hallway of the Sketch Club some evening at about seven-thirty, listen to the approach of footsteps, watch the faces of these people as they enter, each hurrying upstairs or down to the sketching class, to the sculpture class, or back to the little dressing room where the dancing class members gather, and you will soon come to the conclusion that there is a reason for this eager atmosphere which is everywhere apparent.

The Sketch Club is filled with works of art from all parts of the globe, every corridor and hallway, every room, as well as the officially termed Museum which actually houses Etruscan vases, lovely ivories, porcelains, brocades and tapestries. No cases are locked, no guards stand watch, for everything here is for the enjoyment of the individual, and never once has this trust been broken.

The abandoned church Mr. Fleisher bought and turned into an art sanctuary. A door cut through the adjoining walls makes the sanctuary part of the Sketch Club. An example of Romanesque architecture, the sanctuary has been filled with ecclesiastical art of all denominations, and an heroic reredos by Violet Oakley occupies the central wall space.

Over the main doorway of the Sanctuary are inscribed the words: "To the patrons of the busy streets of Philadelphia, enter this Sanctuary for rest, meditation and prayer. May the beauty within speak of the past and ever-continuing ways of God."

Here may be heard music both secular and ecclesiastic. No services are held, no sermons preached in words.

* * *

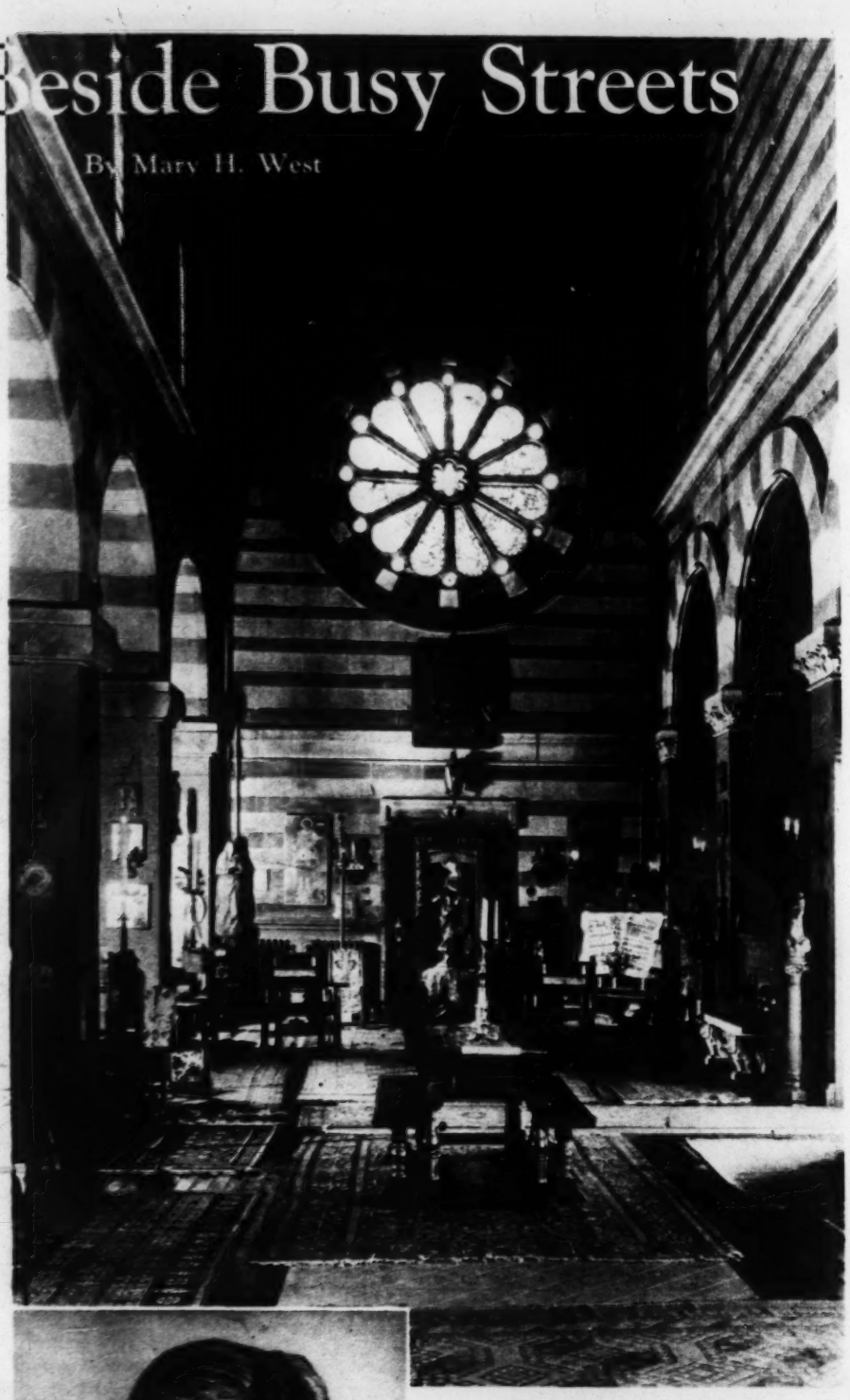
Originator of the Cultural Olympics, now sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, on whose campus school and college students meet each spring for final state competition in all the arts, Mr. Fleisher is also the founder of the Circulating Picture Club, the Business Men's Art Club, the School Art League and Flowers for the Flowerless, all of Philadelphia. This last named organization annually delivers some three quarters of a million bouquets to hospitals and other institutions, nurseries, kindergartens, settlement houses and hundreds of individual shut-ins, all flowers being contributed by garden owners, florists and other individuals or groups.

The list of Mr. Fleisher's accomplishments and awards in Who's Who includes the Philadelphia Award in 1924, annually conferred upon that "citizen advancing the best and largest interest of Philadelphia."

He proposes that every community have small regional art centers under the control of metropolitan museums, where works of art, duplicates, etc., could be displayed and where traveling shows could bring art direct to the people.

In such regional art centers the theater, music and the dance, should have a place. Such centers would make possible the holding of exhibitions in sculpture and painting and would offer opportunity for competitions that develop the skill of artists and artificers.

Mr. Fleisher says that every school could make a beginning toward this aim by setting aside a room for an art sanctuary. This quiet room could be made the focus of the school exhibitions in all the cultural movements and arts, competitions in music, poetry, and crafts.



WITHIN THE SANCTUARY

SAMUEL S. FLEISHER, FOUNDER

CLASSES IN ART

E. R. Deats

IN THE MUSUEM

Mr. Fleisher and a Couple of Members Scan an Exhibit

Pin-Point of Peace

By Randall Gould

HEADING AN EMPIRE AND ITS PUPPET STATE © Underwood & Underwood, Wide World

The Emperor Hirohito of Japan and the Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo (Saluting)

FOR THE FIRST time in many years it is possible to discern, like a pin-point of high land bared by retreating waters, promise of a permanent peace in the Far East.

Too much should not be made of what is visible thus far. The flood may rise again. But solid land is there—and this is a kind of flood over which men have control, if they will but exercise it.

The problem is one of finding harmonious agreement creating such constructive forces as will keep the flood retreating, and bring new life again to the enlarging land.

As matters now appear, the forces for agreement would certainly include Japan, China, the United States and Great Britain. To these, Russia should be added. All the five countries named have both moral and material stakes in putting to a final end the present strife, suffering, waste, and uncertainty which has strained even the Oriental capacity for endurance to near the breaking-point.

Japan's professions of intent have always stressed the peace *motif*. The fatal flaw has been that intermittently over many years, and constantly over more than the last four, these words of peace have been accompanied by acts of war. China herself had often tested, through civil strife, the theory of "forceful unification" and found that no amount of force could unify a nation whose heart was not as one—while with an ideal of unification once clearly in sight, force was not required. Similarly and still more convincingly, Japan has been proving how impossible it is to bring any peaceful solution of problems throughout the Far East by means of bomb and bayonet.

Present hope lies in an apparently dawning realization of the truth of this statement. It is true that the sterner attitude of the United States and Great Britain toward Japan has greatly accelerated Nipponese mental processes. But no outside threat could be effective if what Japan has called the "Far East Mutual Co-Prosperity Sphere" had been proving itself in any slight degree worthy of its grandiloquent title. What makes Japan fatally vulnerable today is not the disapproval of any nation beyond the Far East, but the inevitable chaos which is being produced by application of methods of brutal coercion to people within the Far East.

Many clever and often complicated formulas have been published of late, setting forth schemes upon which some sort of partial agreement could be reached —agreement usually envisaged as including Washington and Tokyo exclusively, with Chungking and other interested capitals trailing as "also rans." Almost without exception, these plans involve one form or another of power politics in a stage of compromise. The theory on which they are based seems to be that—

A—Japan is ready to consider some degree of backdown because of her war-weariness and the gathering forces against her; but she still must be regarded as victor, and accorded some spoils.

B—America is so concerned with Europe that she is willing to help Japan force some sort of otherwise unsatisfactory peace on China.

C—China will have to take whatever Japan and America agree on.

D—Britain, Russia and any others interested are too much involved in hostilities actual or potential to be able to object.

Upon this basis, a number of commentators have been proposing schemes of settlement which usually take in something or all of the following terms:

In return for a Japanese split away from the Axis (actual but perhaps not too outwardly apparent) the United States will relax present economic strangulation controls. Washington is to recognize Manchukuo diplomatically, and to concede Japan special privileges in North China probably with a corridor down to Shanghai. Japan is to withdraw all or most of her forces from Central and South China, and to pledge herself not to advance further—for the time being at least—to the southward. America's services as mediator with the National Government at Chungking would be accepted by Japan, which would be prepared to make concessions of interest to the Chinese in return for sweeping economic privileges.

Some reports go so far as to portray America as a sort of junior partner in Japan's exploitation of Far East resources. None conveys the idea that the settlement would be, from Japan's point of view, more than an armed truce during which Japan would get a breathing-spell, build up her national strength and especially her weapons of offense, and quietly prepare for another period of attack.

Several questions may well be asked about the foregoing. In the first place, is it known that discussions along such lines have been engaged in between American and Japanese officials at all? My own belief is that none of the commentators who have so deftly built up air-castles of the possibilities has any direct evidence that—whether the Japanese ever brought forward such schemes—American officials have ever seriously discussed them. My further belief is that there has been no such discussion (merely to listen is different), because talk along any such lines would be contrary to America's whole traditional line of Far East policy. I am not so cynical as to credit, without the most convincing of proof, the assertion that American officialdom today is prepared to turn its back upon those principles not merely noble but demonstrably workable which have been set forth time after time in the clearest fashion; principles which square precisely with those upon which the United States was founded. And certainly no kind of "deal" between America and Japan, at China's expense, which would make America a junior partner in Far East exploitation privileges won by Japanese aggression, would be in line with the American point of view on the Far East or anywhere else!

It seems to me obvious that if Japan at any time ever put forward to Washington any such dishonest proposals as have been so glibly rumored, on the mere basis of routine diplomatic conversations and an easier atmosphere between Japan and the United States, the reply must inevitably be in the spirit of then Secretary Bryan's identic notes at the time Japan's Twenty-One Demands became known. In communications to both China and Japan, Mr. Bryan declared that the American Government could not "recognize any agreement or undertaking . . . impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the open door policy."

More than a quarter-century has passed since those words were written but today they are even more justified by plain facts than they were then. The only modification which suggests itself is in the field of Sino-American treaty relations, which have changed gradually and will change in future, but only through the will of the two primarily interested parties — not through coercion from without.

It may be said at this point that my discussion has been largely negative. The same criticism has often been leveled at American policy in the Far East. Unfortunately, affairs in the Orient have so often moved along lines of assault and battery that diplomats and commentators have found themselves forced by events to spend much time in saying that certain things should not be done—rather than busying themselves at the more congenial task of indicating what *should* be done. However, enough negatives often add up to quite a positive or two, and that certainly seems to be the case in seeking for a durable Far East solution.

So far as China is concerned, the whole answer was long ago set down in an historic treaty to which Japan was a voluntary signatory. She later found it con-

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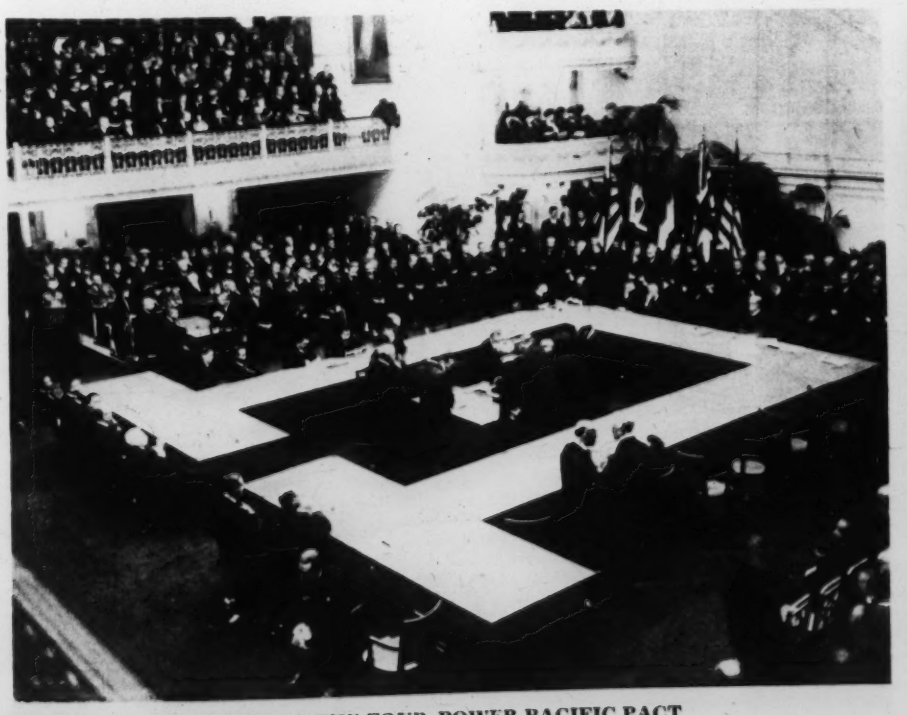

SIGNING THE FOUR-POWER PACIFIC PACT

One of the Memorable Incidents at the 1922 Conference in Geneva of the Nine-Power Conference on Limitations of Armaments

LEADS JAPAN'S FORCES IN CHINA

Lieutenant-General Otozo Yamada, Commanding Japanese in China

The Samaritan Pot-Maker

By Silva Lake

READY FOR BAKING

QUARTZ INTO DUST

GRINDING THE FRAGMENTS

ACCUMULATING THE QUARTZ DUST

MOLDING THE DISH

ONE OF THE EARLIEST CHAPTERS in a history of human inventiveness would be concerned with the use of clay in fashioning vessels for storage and for cooking. Long before there is evidence of the use of metal, the art of pottery-making had been developed to a high point of craftsmanship. Wares so thin that they justify the term "eggshell," beautiful in shape and in painted ornament, were made before the potter's wheel was known, and that in turn is at least 5,000 years old. Many refinements in each phase of the work have been devised since that time, but probably none has been so fundamental an improvement over previous methods as was the wheel—not even the great machines and enormous furnaces which allow hundreds and thousands of articles to be made in the time that was once taken to fashion a single vessel.

Today, mass production of low-priced plates and bowls and jars is carried on in factories all over the world. Yet there are individuals here and there in little shops still using the methods of the Middle Ages, others working with the technique of the great potteries of the Roman Empire. This is the account of a woman who makes pots in a little village in northern Palestine. Her methods had already been superseded when the civilizations of Assyria and Egypt were just beginning, and she uses no implements which would not then have been available.

A few years ago, an archaeological expedition from America was camped on the outskirts of Sebustieh, a little modern village occupying a part of the site of the great ancient city of Samaria, the capital of the Northern Kingdom. It was known that a local woman made pottery for herself and for sale to her neighbors. Toward the end of the third season she was finally persuaded to work under the eyes of the foreigners, and to be photographed as she was working. She had strong prejudice against displaying openly the secrets of the traditional craft learned from her mother and her grandmother, of which she herself was the only local adept.

Even after she had consented to do the work, new problems arose. The necessary clay, very fine and smooth in texture, was to be found in a bed near the village. This she could fetch for herself. But the clay had to be mixed with a particular white quartz, found only near the top of a hill several miles away. The camp waterboy was sent off early one morning and returned that evening with a basketful of quartz rocks hanging from each side of his donkey. It was not, the woman complained, exactly what she would have chosen herself. Some of the bits were too gray, some too coarse—but she thought it would do.

Finally, a spot was chosen for her workshop, where the sun shone on the work in the early morning and the late afternoon—not through the heat of the day.

First the quartz was pounded fine on a marble block, then carefully picked over to eliminate impurities and any larger bits that had not yielded to the pounding. This was a long process, the quick, dull blows sounding monotonously through the courtyard as the morning grew warmer. Then the mill was brought out. Two round, flat stones were turned one on the other, the upper held in place by a pin fixed in the lower. This was hard work and a neighbor came to help. The women sat opposite each other, their bodies swaying backward and forward as they pulled the stone slowly around and around by the spike fixed in its edge. With a gritting, squeaking noise it turned steadily, the crushed stone poured in at the center coming out from the edges as a fine white powder. The dish of crushed rock was constantly replenished and the work went on until it seemed that enough quartz had been ground to make a hundred bowls.

The powdered quartz, after being sieved, was ready to be mixed with the clay, with the addition of a little water. This, again, was a long process, for the ingredients had to be mixed until the whole mass again had an even, smooth texture. Only enough of the clay was worked up to make the few dishes for which there was still time that afternoon, for clay prepared and left overnight, it was said, would not make good jars the next morning.

Once the kneading was satisfactorily completed, the fashioning of the individ-

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THE CLAY TAKES SHAPE

Meet the Army's New Morale Man

By Joseph G. Harrison

BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK H. OSBORN, HEAD OF THE ARMY'S MORALE BRANCH

Harris & Ewing

THIS YEAR the War Department thought the question of soldier morale serious enough to create a separate Morale Branch within the Army whose commanding officer would be responsible only to the Chief of Staff. Now the Department has thought the Branch important enough to call in a civilian head—something almost all military men prefer not to do except under the most unusual circumstances.

And in choosing a civilian, it did so with a vengeance. For Frederick H. Osborn, named as head of the Branch with the rank of Brigadier General, has never before served in the army either as a soldier or much less as an officer, although in all fairness to Mr. Osborn it must be said that he tried hard enough to do so during the last war.

But if there is any evidence that Mr. Osborn is suffering because of his civilian "taint," it has not been apparent to any of his friends and acquaintances inside or outside the War Department. Not only does he have the unqualified backing and personal friendship of such men as President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, but he comes to his job with a reputation for success, persistence and background that is outstanding even in Washington.

As a guarantee of his fitness for his new, and by no means easiest, job, General Osborn has a long record of success in a truly surprising number of fields. While no "jack of all trades, master of none," his activities have included the Red Cross, finance, social work, population research, railroading and being, like his New York State neighbor, the President, a successful country squire. But in almost every instance his main interest has been people and his present concern with the morale of 1,700,000 or more young men is just to his liking.

There's one thing that seems certain, however, and that is that no matter how much General Osborn may accomplish in his present position, it will be little known outside a very small circle in Washington. For Mr. Osborn's aptitude for success is only equalled by the scarcity of publicity which accompanies it. So the best way to check on General Osborn's job will not be to look for his name in the newspapers but to keep an eye on the now to-the-fore question of military morale.

The first thing a person notices about General Osborn, in fact, it would be impossible not to do so, is his physical size. He is reputed to be the tallest man in Washington and although no contest has been held, it would be hard to imagine anyone towering above his six feet eight inches. Furthermore, his spare frame accentuates his height, making him seem even taller than he is.

* * *

Unlike many exceptionally tall persons, the morale chief is not at all self-conscious of his size. Indeed, it is apparent upon seeing him that he considers it great fun to astound his visitor by slowly rising to his feet and ending up a foot or so closer to the ceiling. This height, combined with rather angular features and dark, penetrating eyes give him a commanding appearance whether standing or seated.

As one of his closest associates put it, all of General Osborn's past experience seems to have pointed toward his present job. His work with the Red Cross and in sociology gave him an insight into human feelings and reactions, while his successes in the world of hard business have taught him that no matter how attractive a theory may sound, it is no good unless it works. A judicious combination of humanitarianism and realism is what is needed in the morale job.

It is interesting to note that General Osborn's life has paralleled that of the President in many ways, undoubtedly contributing to the long-standing friendship between the two. Like the President, General Osborn came of an old and distinguished Hudson River Valley family and was born in a house overlooking the Military Academy at West Point. And again like the President, the General chose to make his home on the Hudson, his estate in Garrison, N. Y., lying beside that of his father, William Church Osborn.

As befitting his background, General Osborn went to the Browning School in New York City and thence to Princeton, where he graduated in 1910, afterwards spending a year of study at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. His marriage to Margaret L. Schieffelin of New York gave him contact with one of the outstanding families of that city. They have six children—four girls and two boys.

With this background and in view of some of his consequent business experience, it would be natural to suppose that General Osborn would be right-wing Republican with stringent views of economics, labor and related subjects. But here again his likeness to the President is apparent. Not only is he a registered Democrat, but he has never hesitated to take a left-wing position when he thought the occasion demanded it.

While he has nothing against bankers, it has always rather annoyed Mr. Osborn that he has been characterized as one, preferring to describe himself, in Who's Who at least, as a corporation executive. It has been some time, however, since he has given much time to corporations.

Shortly after returning from England, he became treasurer and vice-president in charge of traffic of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad, Detroit. He proved his business sense when, as still a young man, he sold the admittedly decrepit line to Henry Ford, who wanted it to circumvent what he felt were unjustifiably high freight rates charged by a neighboring line.

He then became a partner in the New York banking firm of G. M. P. Murphy & Co., although his job had to do with industrial management, of which he had made a thorough study. (His connection with this firm gave rise to the banking tag of which he has always fought shy.) Among the other concerns to which he belonged are the Colprovia Roads, Inc., of which he was chairman of the board, International Rubber Company, Schieffelin & Company, Fifth Avenue Bank, Panama Railroad & Steamship Company.

He seems to have taken a considerably greater interest, however, in other lines of work, becoming active in the Carnegie Corp. of New York, a philanthropic organization; the American Museum of Natural History, the Rockefeller Institute, International House, Lingnan University of Canton, China, and many others.

His greatest interest lies in population research into trends and eugenics. Starting it as a hobby, he is now recognized as one of the world's greatest authorities in the field of population and his books, written in conjunction with leading scholars, are the indispensable textbooks in this class of social science.

* * *

It was his reputation in these lines which brought him to Washington, where he became chairman of the Council on Population Policy. Believing that his studies could be of further use to the country when it turned to the task of creating a peacetime army, he has filled a number of positions in connection with the working of selective service, until today he has been rewarded with the immensely important and immensely gratifying opportunity of seeing to it that the country need no longer worry over reports that morale among soldiers is distressingly poor.

His first experience with the Army stems back to World War days when he was rejected by the Army as too tall. ("They didn't feel it would be wise to put a six-foot-eighter beside a five-foot-twoer," one of his colleagues explained.) He then tried the Red Cross and went to France, taking charge of the organization's military zone operations.

He entered military affairs again more than two decades later when he joined the President's advisory committee on selective service. In this capacity he coordinated interested groups and helped assemble the data from which the se-

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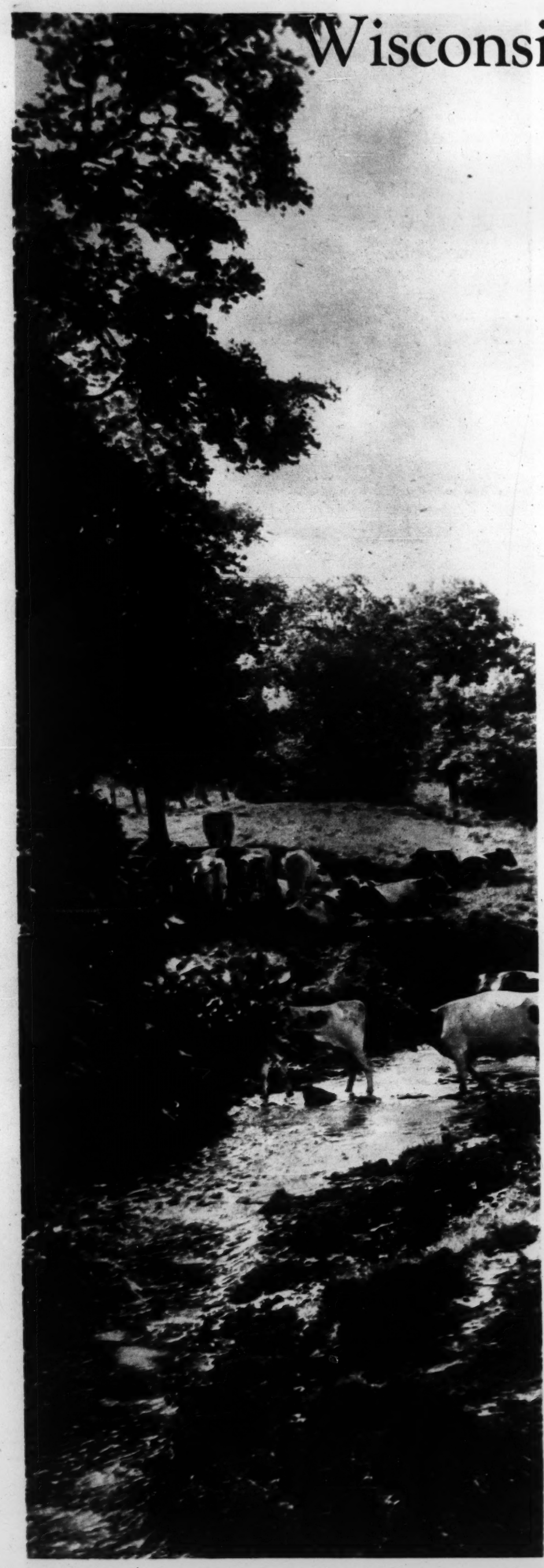


Wisconsin: Land of Milk an

By Ralph W. Cessna

PULLED up into the graveled driveway of the neat little Wisconsin farmhouse, stopped, got out, and walked up toward the porch where I could see several persons sitting.

"Come in, come in," said a man, jumping up to push back the screen door. "Mary, run get the gentleman a glass of milk. Here, stranger, take this chair, it's out of the sun."

He had not only invited me in but had arranged for refreshment before he knew who I was or what I wanted. That, I thought to myself, is not just hospitality.

"I'm a writer," I volunteered. "I've always heard so much about—what is it you have on your auto license plates? 'America's Dairyland?' Thought I'd come up and have a look."

"Pshaw," said the farmer with a shy turn of his head, "there ain't much to see here, or write about either."

There was a proud little smile in the corners of his eyes though, and I knew he was pleased that I had come, and was curious about his Wisconsin dairyland.

Mary came with the milk. I accepted the tall glass with thanks and quickly drained it.

"Ah, that's good milk. Is your milk here rich and creamy like that all the time?"

"Oh my, usually it's better. The pasturage isn't just right yet."

I looked out over the closely cropped lawn toward the big white barn, over the neat white fence into the pen behind the barn where perhaps a dozen cows were placidly nibbling at a hay stack. Over yonder was a tall, round silo, also white. Other well-kept outbuildings dotted the area behind the house, breaking the near sweep of the landscape which eased off over a tree-studded rise half a mile away. Here and there were open patches of dull green meadow, fields golden with ripening wheat, others still green with waving corn.

Here was, if there is such a thing, a typical Wisconsin dairy farm, the backbone of the nation's number-one dairy State. And here was, if there is such a thing, a typical Wisconsin dairy farmer. He was light, with cheery blue eyes, rather stocky, for farmers, who are supposed to be lean. He was properly tanned and weatherbeaten though. Probably a German or Scandinavian. A good proportion of the farmers of Wisconsin are German, Swiss, or Scandinavian.

His house was of two stories, frame, white like everything else. The style? Early Wisconsin dairy-farm style, I would call it, utilitarian, dignified. I recalled some of the statistics I'd heard about Wisconsin. Some 70 per cent of the farmers are full owners of their property; 10 per cent of the farms are run by part owners, less than one per cent by managers for absentee owners, and only 21 per cent by tenants or renters. That 21 per cent tenant compares with the national average of over 42 per cent.

Those cows out in the pen were black and white—Holsteins, and brown and white—Guernseys. That's what you'll find mostly hereabouts, the farmer told me, but there are also some of the smaller silky-looking, light brown Jerseys, some of the darker Brown Swiss, and some Ayreshires.

"You have to get up pretty early in the morning to keep this place going," I remarked, having in mind perhaps 5:30 or 6 o'clock.

"Yes, we generally get up around 4:30 or 5. Have to get down to do the morning milking and the other chores before breakfast, you know."

Of course farmers with good-sized herds, a dozen or more, I found, do the milking with machines, but even that's a job for a farmer and a few hands.

But let's follow this particular dairy farmer through a typical day. After milking he turns the warm fluid into a cooling tank. Later a truck from the near-by cheese factory picks it up.

About 6 o'clock he's ready for breakfast, a hearty meal, usually with meat as well as eggs and such things. Then comes what he calls "the day's work," as if he hadn't already done what to most people would be nearly a third of a day's work. Depending on the season, of course, he plows, plants, cultivates, hays, or harvests. When there's no work in the fields, he mends barns and fences and repairs machines. Then there are always the cows to care for, to scrub, feed, drive out to pasture, and bring in.

When he's working in the fields he comes in for dinner—not lunch, but dinner—when he hears the clang of the huge bell out over the smokehouse behind the kitchen. A rope running down beside the kitchen door does the trick. Another meal, not so hearty, but ample. Maybe a few minutes' rest in the shade of the big oak out in front. Then back to work. The bell rings again about 5:30, later during the summer when every hour of light counts. He washes up. Sits on the porch reading the farm journal until the call for supper. And another hearty meal.

But is the day's work done? Not at all. There's still the evening milking to do—and a hundred other little things, it seems. Finally, with a deep sigh he settles down on the porch or in his rocking chair in the sitting room and maybe for an hour reads the farm paper, or listens to the radio. Then bed.

Play? Recreation? That's usually left for some special occasion. On Sundays there's likely to be a neighborhood picnic in the grove or down near the creek, or a more ambitious affair put on by the Guernsey Breeders, the Soil Conservation group, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, or the 4-H Club, of which his son and daughter are members. Maybe there's a social down on the lawn at the church—he's a regular churchgoer. Sometimes there are ball games in town in the evening.

As I got into my car and drove off, after a cordial handshake all round and a promise to come again, I looked back at the farm, now but a bluish silhouette against the still ruddy sky.

"There's one of our solid citizens," I thought. "His fullest satisfaction is in living close to his work. Has Wisconsin made him that way? Or has he made Wisconsin?"

Bronte H. Leicht, editor in the State Department of Argiculture, at Madison, on whom I next called, thinks it's a little of both. He thinks Wisconsin has some natural advantages, climate, soil, topography, geographical situation, which make it sort of naturally America's dairyland. But he thinks too that the dairy farmer himself "is the key to Wisconsin's stability—the salt of the earth."

But here we turned more to statistics. The next time you drink a glass of milk or put a piece of mellow cheese into a toasted sandwich, think of these: Wisconsin produces over 12,000,000,000 pounds of milk a year. That's over one ninth of all the milk produced in the United States. The only other States that approach this are neighboring Minnesota, New York, and Iowa. Still the Wisconsin figure is more than twice that of the next on the list. There are more head of cattle in Wisconsin than people, and some two thirds of these are milk cows, more than 2,000,000 of them.

Wisconsin produces nearly 53 per cent of all the cheese made in the United States: 52 per cent of the American cheese, 89 per cent of the brick and Munster cheese, 63 per cent of the Swiss cheese, 69 per cent of the Limburger cheese, 47 per cent of the Italian cheese, 20 per cent of the cream cheese.

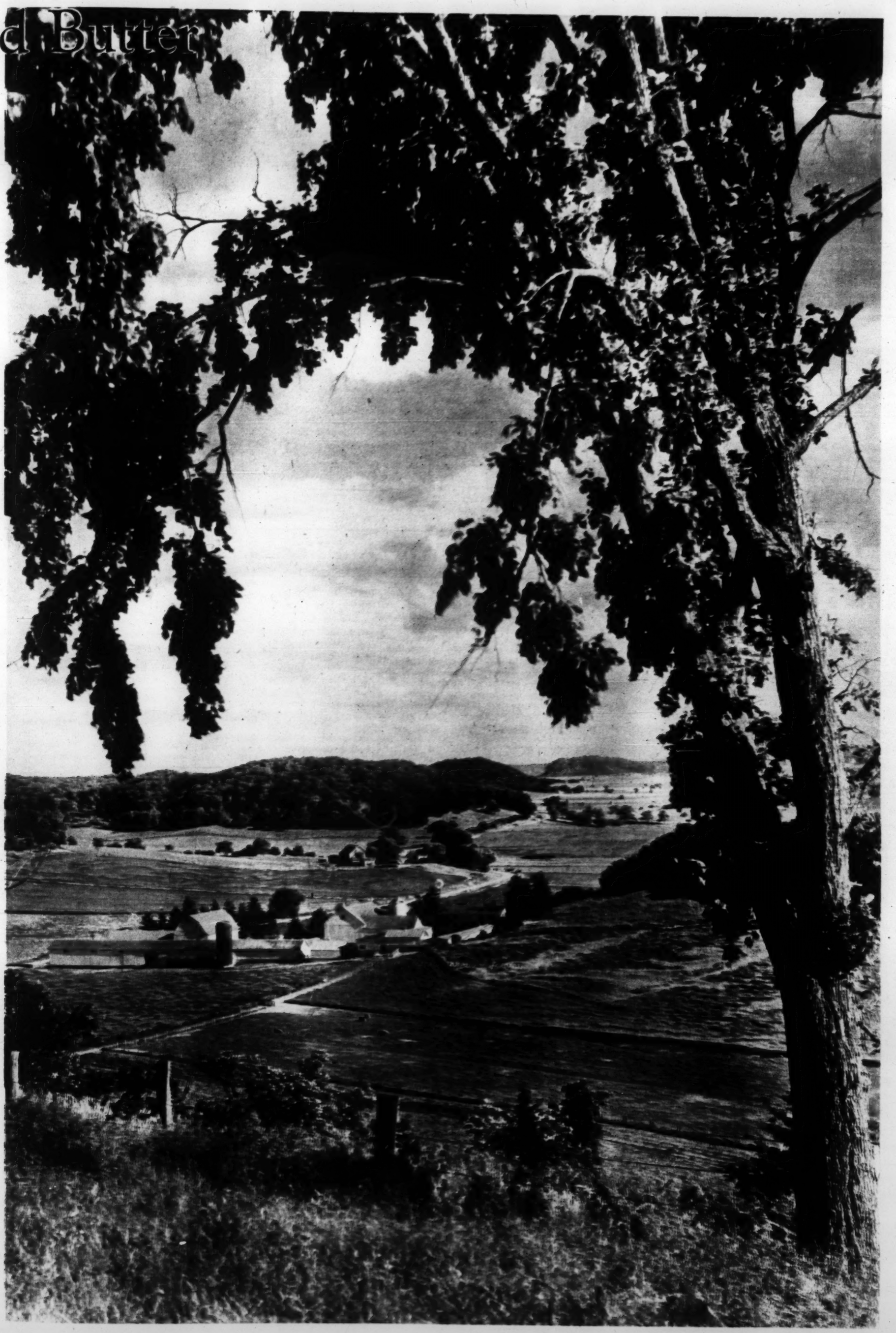
From this remarkable State comes 10 per cent of the Nation's creamery butter, 28 per cent of the condensary products, 32 per cent of the unsweetened condensed and evaporated milk, more than 25 per cent of the powdered skim and whole milk, and — soda-fountain frequenters will be interested in this—80 per cent of the malted milk.

To bring that business of cheese production into a form more readily grasped, the total annual production would weigh 370,500,000 pounds. There are 1,849 cheese factories, 525 creameries, 85 condenseries, 523 ice cream establishments and 222 powdering plants.

And the total income from all Wisconsin dairy products in 1940, including milk and cream shipped out of the State, and market milk, was estimated, says Mr. Leicht, at more than $233,000,000.

I'm going back again some day to that little Wisconsin dairy farm and get a nickel glass of cool, creamy milk, for nothing.

nd Butter



Among the New Books

The Putzmacherin Letters

Richard Wagner and the Seamstress. New York: Frederick Ungar. $1.25.

ON THE TITLE PAGE this book is described as the "first publication in the English language of a collection of letters by Richard Wagner." They are some of the letters the composer wrote to Bertha Goldwag, a Vienna milliner, ordering various fine and expensive goods for the adornment of his person and his residences.

The letters were first published in the Vienna Freie Presse in 1877 by Daniel Spitzer, who was of the type we now call the gossip columnist. They had been stolen from Fräulein Bertha, Ernest Newman thinks by her ne'er-do-well husband, and came into the possession of one Kafka, a stockbroker who also dealt in autographs. Wagner had contemptuously refused to buy them. Brahms borrowed them to read to his coffee house cronies, and it was Brahms, on the authority of Max Kalbeck, his biographer, who suggester that Kafka sell them to Spitzer. After passing through various hands, the letters are now in the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.

Considering their subject matter, and the fact that they show Wagner continually behind with his payments, the letters furnished welcome ammunition to his enemies. The manners of the period were very Teutonic, and so was its conception of humor as expressed by Spitzer. By his contemporaries Spitzer was considered a witty fellow, but to us he appears merely labored and clumsy in his maliciousness. The preoccupation of a great composer with silks and satins and ribbons and laces of course seems absurd, but Spitzer's sarcasm only emphasizes relative personal values.

Publication in English of these letters cannot be considered a major literary event. Their history and content were already well known, and this volume is no more than a mildly scandalous collector's item. L. A. S.

British Labor and Communism

British Labor's Rise to Power, by Carl F. Brand. Stanford University Press. $3.50. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press.

COMMUNISTS were barred from official position in the British trade union movement seven years ago. They never got into organized labor in Great Britain as they did in the United States. A reaction is now setting in against them in American labor. But the labor world of America has still far to go to catch up with British labor in its handling of Communism.

For one thing, the radicalism of violence is less numerous among the British people than in polyglot America. As Britain is nearer to Russia, that has made it easier to know what Communism actually is. Also the Socialism of the British Labor Party stood up as a barrier and defense.

As things worked out, British labor studied and received an education in Communist doctrine such as never has been approached among the workers in the United States.

* * *

The outcome was that the British Labor Party and Trade Union Congress (national federation of trade unions) repeatedly rejected Communism. They analyzed it as dictatorship. They preferred democracy, law, order, and reform by evolution. They would have nothing to do with the Communist theory that "civil war, the most acute form of the class struggle, is the final means whereby all ruling classes will be overthrown," as enunciated in an early resolution of the British Communist Party.

The experience of the British Labor Party and trade union movement with Communism is carefully recorded by Dr. Carl F. Brand, professor of history at Stanford University, in "British Labor's Rise to Power." This part of the book appears particularly timely in America. The major portion reviews international Socialism, especially British, during the World War period, and is dry reading.

One of the early steps in British education in Communism came in 1920, when the Independent Labor Party sent delegates to Russia to clear up some points about Communism. During their visit of six weeks, Professor Brand relates, they "perceived that Soviet forms, contrary to the assumption that they secured power for the proletariat, actually established the dictatorship of a small minority."

In answer to a questionnaire the delegation took to Russia, the Communist International, or Comintern, warned British workers to prepare, not for an easy success of collectivism by parliamentary action, but for victory by "heavy civil war."

* * *

About this time Lenin denounced the British labor leaders as reactionaries. The Communist party sought to disrupt the Labor Party and capture command of the movement.

From then on British Labor began to close the door on the Communists. In 1922 the British Labor Party turned down the Communist Party's request for affiliation, and voted two measures designed to prevent Communists from serving as Labor candidates or as delegates to national or local party conferences.

Two years later the Labor Party carried exclusion further by making membership in the Communist Party incompatible with membership in the Labor Party. Subsequently the party tightened up still further.

Meanwhile the Labor Party moved against the "innocents' clubs," formed in Britain as also in America. Through these Communist satellite organizations, carrying non-Communist titles but controlled by party members, the Communists hoped to frustrate Labor's policy of isolating them and to establish contact with the masses. In 1930 the Labor Party completely proscribed seven of these Communist subsidiaries; and five years later adopted full disciplinary powers in dealing with party members who without authorization associated themselves with these societies.

In 1934 the Trades Union Congress threatened withdrawal of recognition from any trades council admitting Communists, Fascists, or members of subsidiary bodies. In addition, the TUC asked trade unions to exclude members of these groups from any official position. F. W. C.

Chivalry Tossed to the Wind

I Was a Nazi Flier, by Gottfried Leske. New York: Dial Press. $2.50.

DESCRIBED as the diary of a young German pilot who has now been captured, "I Was a Nazi Flier" is an odd book. The diary, left behind in Germany, was smuggled out of the country. It was edited by a man who knew the writer of it personally. So much for the background.

Unlike most diaries that get into print, this has negligible literary value. Yet as a contribution to our times its publication is possibly justified. By the obvious limitations indicated in its author's mentality and facility to express himself, it serves as a comment on the kind of young men the Nazi so-called educational system is now producing.

It might be called a parrot's diary, saying things which the writer has been told to say. Perhaps that's not a bad idea for Luftwaffe insignia—a parrot in flight, directed by other people's ideas. But be that as it may, it shows the one German trait hard for Anglo-Saxons to understand—the double standard of behavior indicated in German war communiqués. If the Germans get behind the enemy and shoot him, it is brilliant strategy. When the Russians shot the Germans from behind, it was treachery.

So our young pilot thinks giving an enemy pilot a sporting chance is a mistake. He should be killed anywhere, under any circumstances. Yet he believes stories that British pilots shoot down Germans dangling in their parachutes and calls it typical British practice—flying in the face of his own theory.

The volume offers little that is not well known by informed people about the current Nazi character. Yet there are so many people who do not understand the Hitler Germans that it has already been interpreted as a British propaganda stunt. Not to hold a brief for British propaganda, which, in this war, has often been poorly done, the book still is too weak a job for a British effort, if propaganda is its aim. What readers see is a cross section of the young men Nazi Germany is turning out today. What they may learn is why Naziism does not want a free and competitive world. V. D. H.

The World of Poetry

SUDDENLY up a hill two larches marched in front of me, as I emerged from a thicket in the park. Suddenly Meg Merrilies came back to me, Meg whose "Brothers were the craggy hills, her Sisters larchen trees," and once again I was grateful for lines memorized in childhood. The city plantation for the moment disappeared. The brambles and swart blackberries and all the moorland scenery with which Keats furnished a setting for the gipsy of the poem had taken its place. I wonder if those who cry out that poetry is outmoded, or should take upon itself such unmelodious or unrhythmic form that it is difficult to remember, realize how much the life of poetry depends upon this simple practice of retaining it.

In a group of people today one so often finds that the individual who quotes a passage from Shakespeare, or Milton, or Spenser, or Tennyson, or even such moderns as Edna St. Vincent Millay and Edwin Arlington Robinson, belongs to a maturer generation. Children do not seem to memorize poems as their parents did. They are too complex in their interests, too vicarious in their entertainment. Their memory is taxed too little. They have too many short-cuts and too many ready-helpers in the form of reference books, with double or triple indices, too many collections of choice, isolated quotations.

Learning poetry by heart is every bit as important as memorizing music or dates in history. The lines that flow unbidden into the mind, at some unexpected encounter along the way, bring consolation of a kind not duplicated by anything else. The very form of poetry, traditionally arranged in meter, facilitates the committing of it to memory.

The amount of verse memorized by famous poets of the past offers an interesting study. I often recall the history of the Scottish poet, James Hogg, second only to Robert Burns in verse representation of the laboring people. After he was 25 years old he taught himself to write. Hitherto his lyrics and ballads had been stored in his memory. From babyhood he had been memorizing songs and ballads, chiefly those of the Border romances repeated by his mother. From her legends of fair maidens spirited away to fairyland, repeated to himself as he wandered on the moors, came doubtless the inspiration for "Kilmeny," that much-loved song of the thirteenth bard in "The Queen's Wake."

His great moment of awakening to the poetry latent within him came as he listened, enraptured, to daft Jock Scott's recitation of "Tam o' Shanter." It was his introduction to his predecessor, Burns. The witless Jock had a useful memory. Sir Walter Scott, who became a warm friend of the Ettrick shepherd-poet, it is recorded, once asked him to repeat his ballad of Gilmans-Cleuch which had not then been either written down or printed. Hogg complied but came to a standstill about the ninth stanza, whereupon, it is said, Sir Walter supplied the missing words and, though he had not heard the poem for three years, recited it in its entirety of 80 stanzas, without making a mistake. Not to tax credulity too severely, it must be noted that the poem related the brave deeds of Scott's own ancestors and therefore had been of particular interest to him.

As one walks along the street, or takes a bath, or sits under a hair drier, or hangs from a strap in the subway, poetry in the memory proves a rich resource. For those who would write poetry it has a particular value, I am sure. PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

Dramas of Modernism, edited by Montrose J. Moses and Oscar J. Campbell (Little Brown, $4.50). A new edition, to which have been added R. E. Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight," Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset," Paul Vincent Carroll's "Shadow and Substance," and Clifford Odets' "Golden Boy."

Europe in Retreat, by Vera Micheles Dean (Knopf, $2.75). A third edition, revised and enlarged, of a valuable analysis of international affairs, now bringing the account down to the crisis of 1941.

Backgammon, by Millard Hopper (Barnes, $1). An expert in this ancient game has devised a new approach to play that should improve any reader's competitive style.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Recapturing Incidents From the Vanished Past—A London Letter

Cornish Tales, by Charles Lee. London: Dent. 8s. 6d.
At Odd Moments, an Anthology chosen by Bernard Darwin. Oxford University Press. London: Milford. 5s.
Captured, by Bessy Myers. London: Harrap. 8s. 6d.
Quo Vadis? by Henryk Sienkiewicz. London: Dent: Everyman's Library. 2s. 6d.

London

We dare not have more than modest hopes for Charles Lee's volume of "Cornish Tales," to which Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has provided an introduction. Charles Lee wrote these stories of Cornwall before that gaunt and magical county had received its absurd publicity title of the "English Riviera," before the artists and the tourists had debouched, and, in those long-ago days, Sir Arthur read them with "delight, faintly tinged with envy," for he, too, from his window overlooking the harbor of Fowey, was trying to render into fiction something of the temper of that Duchy of Methodist churches and iron-bound cliffs. Unhappily, Sir Arthur's attitude was shared by comparatively few readers, and Lee's tales suffered very quickly the "inequity of oblivion."

* * *

Here, however, we now have them in one volume—"The Widow Woman," which Sir Arthur especially admired; the group of stories called "Our Little Town," "Dorinda's Birthday," "Mr. Sampson," "Pascoe's Song," and "The White Bonnet." They bear pleasantly the mark of the years of their nativity, for they belong to days when short stories had form and shape and crisis. Charles Lee's short stories, in fact, are not only short; unlike most of the short stories of today, they are also stories. As Sir Arthur observes, they pitch on a climax in life which implies both before and after. But they are not mechanical. They do not strive after an artificial effect. They are warm with humor and human understanding and tenderness.

They have other signs, too, besides their sureness of technique, of their distant origin. In the agreeable tale of the silk hat that nearly spoilt the happiness of the lovingest couple in Cornwall, the young fisherman James thought that London was pretty much like any Cornish village, except that it was bigger, and had the waxworks in Baker Street, sparrows in the gutter, and clerks wearing tall hats. The London James knew exists no longer. I believe the waxworks still remain, though I think the neighboring cinema has had its fill of bombs. But the silk hat and the sparrows went with the horses and the corn-bags and the swallow-tailed coats. But these little changing details add to the charm of Charles Lee's homely stories.

* * *

Bernard Darwin's anthology also is rich in its recapture of tiny incidents from the vanished past. Once again he shows us, in the prose and verse of masters, Sir Horace Mann cutting the daisies with his stick, Cavanagh playing fives with his clenched fist, Thorne running through the Princeton men in the Yale football game of 1895, and Mr. Hill smiling with a forced but gallant cheerfulness as the wretched Mr. Stewart comes to the wicket for the last ball of Cobden's astounding over in the University cricket match of 1870. There are more solemn things as well—Grenville wanting to scuttle the Revenge, and the Black Prince awaiting the sound of the trumpets.

"At Odd Moments" is notable for its easy verse, for such things as Thackeray's Bouillabaisse, and Stephens' and Calverley's wistful recollections of school and college, with their touches of gay sadness. For Mr. Darwin is a connoisseur of light melancholy. He has followed his own taste in making this anthology, and, as, with one of his name, is not perhaps surprising, he has produced a very natural selection. "At Odd Moments" is a volume of permanent attractiveness.

There is no melancholy, light or otherwise, in Bessy Myers' "Captured." Miss Myers is a very spirited girl, and she has written a very spirited book. She was taken prisoner by the Germans at Nugent-sur-Seine, when she was serving, along with a friend, Mary Darby, as an ambulance driver. The Germans took her, and she took the Germans, by surprise. They had never seen women ambulance drivers before, and whipped out their cameras by the dozen to carry away some memento of the famous and unbelievable sight.

So long as she was with the German army Miss Myers was pretty well treated. She was struck by the number of Iron Crosses that seemed to be about. Officers appeared to be content to argue with her, confident—this was more than a year ago—that Britain would take the knock-out blow in a few weeks, and they entertained her to dinner in a stiff but, on the whole, not unfriendly way. But later, when she was thrown into the vermin-infested Cherche-Midi prison in Paris, Miss Myers had a bitterer taste of what war could mean, and she was exceedingly fortunate in being able to get back to England. "Captured" is an excellent book, it reveals a gay and steadfast temper, and it is admirably written.

The Everyman edition of "Quo Vadis?" is well-timed, reminding us opportunely of Poland's considerable achievement in literature. Sienkiewicz unfolds his story of the Christians in ancient Rome in a leisurely fashion, but he has much sound learning behind him.

HAROLD HOBSON

Spinoza and His Attitude to Religion

Spinoza and Religion, by Elmer E. Powell. Boston: Chapman and Grimes. $2.50.

Dr. Powell opens with a brief but illuminating biographical sketch of Baruch Spinoza, in the course of which we are reminded of his summary excommunication from the synagogue at the age of 24—an event which, so far from destroying what the edict terms his "evil opinions and works," appears rather to have encouraged him in his pursuit of his unorthodox views.

Some of Spinoza's biographers have claimed that his renunciation of Judaism was a prelude to his acceptance of Christianity, but Dr. Powell feels that "Spinoza was not seeking another 'faith'; he had already passed beyond faith."

His trade was that of a lens-polisher, but as time went by and his philosophical studies developed, one of his admirers arranged for him to have an annuity, as a result of which he was enabled to devote more time to study and writing.

To understand the real teachings and convictions of Spinoza is a task of no little difficulty, in that, as the author reminds us, he made a practice of "clothing non-religious conceptions in the phraseology of religion." Time and again he makes statements which, though apparently orthodox in content, are found, when considered in the light of his other teachings, simply to reproduce the views of others with which he himself showed little or no agreement, while his use of religious terms in his own special sense robs them of their familiar religious meaning.

In short, as the writer of the present volume points out, it was Spinoza's practice when dealing with those religiously inclined, "sometimes to conceal and sometimes to veil his own opinions, and occasionally even to express views diametrically opposed to his own." While this method of seeking refuge in intentional ambiguity doubtless served on many occasions to avert the wrath of the philosopher's opponents, one cannot but feel it was hypocritical.

Still, there were times when Spinoza was more forthright. Such an occasion was that on which he refused the offer of the chair of philosophy at Heidelberg, realizing that its acceptance would require a rigid orthodoxy with regard to the established church, with which he was seldom in harmony.

In discussing the main subject of his book, "Spinoza and Religion," the author contends that Spinoza really "considered himself as above religion." In so far as the philosopher identifies God with nature, as he does in many passages, his system may be considered as pantheistic; but Dr. Powell's contention is that, as a whole, Spinoza's teachings are an exposition of atheism. For example, he denies that God possesses either intelligence or mind, either wisdom or will; and in view of this and similar denials, Dr. Powell is justified in his affirmation that "to read into Spinoza's conception of God the content of the Christian conception would certainly be a great mistake." Especially is this so when we find that in the Spinozan philosophy "matter always takes logical precedence to thought."

In so far as Spinoza's views were atheistic, they could have little if any conformity to religion, as Dr. Powell justly shows; and he elaborates this conclusion by the examination of Spinoza's statements with regard to specific doctrines of Christianity. The impression left is that "Spinoza's system . . . is in fact a tangle of conflicting tendencies."

In electing to elucidate such a system, the author has undertaken a difficult task, but, on the whole, he has been remarkably successful in explaining the ambiguities inherent in the Spinozan teaching. "Personally," Dr. Powell concludes, "Spinoza had no religious interest properly so-called, but only a scientific interest in religion, which is something quite different."

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN

Eruptions in Japan

Volcanic Isle, by Wilfred Fleisher. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.

When The Japan Advertiser sold out to Japanese interests last year, old residents of the Far East recognized the passing of a familiar landmark. Now the editor of this long-established American-owned English language daily newspaper tells his story of Japan during the turbulent and violent thirties.

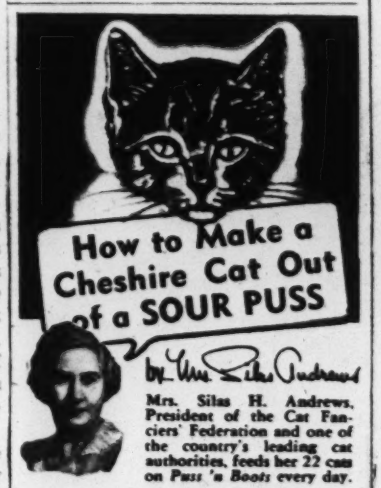
Japan's volcanic eruptions at home and abroad during this period have been numerous and interrelated. The explosive forces that found expression at home in assassinations and attempted assassinations of Premiers, elder statesmen, and high officials helped to launch Japan on a career of overseas conquest that has carried the Rising Sun flag from Amur to Indo-China.

From his double vantage point as correspondent for an American newspaper and editor of The Japan Advertiser Mr. Fleisher gives a vivid, readable, and accurate account of the main events he has witnessed in Tokyo. He discusses systematically the varying phases of Japan's relations with the United States, with the Soviet Union, and with the Axis powers, and gives a number of instances of the penetration of the German "fifth column" into Japan in recent years.

Japan's foreign policy, as he shows, has been and is precariously balanced between several difficult alternatives. There is a momentum about the career of conquest on the continent which is difficult to check. Yet Japan, in the author's opinion, is definitely averse to a conflict with the United States no matter how much military spokesmen may bluster.

Along with the author's carefully weighed political judgments and his pen portraits of such eminent Japanese as the Emperor and Prince Chichibu, Prince Konoye and Matsuoka, there are enlivening anecdotes, drawn from the lighter side of Japanese life. Here, for instance, is the formula for recognizing a Japanese detective in summer uniform. He will wear a black alpaca coat, white flannel trousers, white shoes, a straight-brimmed straw hat and a black bow tie.

The author gives a detailed account of the growing hardships of everyday life in Japan—the shortage of rice, charcoal, gasoline, sugar, matches, and many other commodities.



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Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

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Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The *story* is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

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. . Army's New Morale Man

(Continued from Page 7)

lective service regulations were drawn. In this task he worked with Clarence A. Dykstra and Brig. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, past and present selective service administrators.

In January of this year General Osborn became chairman of the War Department's Committee on Education, Recreation and Community Service; in this way he was in on the original planning for the United Service Organization. Since March he has been a liaison man between the Army, Navy and civilian groups interested in soldiers' welfare. As chairman of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation he has had as associates such well known figures as Robert E. Sherwood, the playwright; Mr. Dykstra, Charles P. Taft, in charge of soldier welfare and recreation outside the army camps, and Wayne Coy, chairman of the Office for Economic Management.

* * *

Actually, General Osborn believes that in many ways the question of soldier morale has been overdrawn. He feels that the major contribution to lowered morale came when the proposal was advanced to retain the selectees and National Guardsmen beyond their original 12 months' term, but that with the thing settled, morale has been picking up noticeably.

Like his predecessor, Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, Mr. Osborn is convinced that the morale of the army will always reflect the morale of the country as a whole and that one cannot be high if the other is not. At the same time, he has announced that he will give full support to the many activities and organizations which have been created for the maintenance of army morale. He feels that they are indispensable when dealing with today's young men used to the exhilaration of modern life.

* * *

The new morale chief does not impress one as being a likely innovator of startling changes. One can expect no radical solutions from him. It is more to be supposed that he will support those morale-building features which have proved their worth, while quietly eradicating the underlying causes of soldier discontent.

His training in sociology gives him a background and outlook seldom found among Army Officers who frequently see things either as black or white with little sympathy or understanding for the pastel shades. It is for this reason that General Marshall chose a civilian to look after civilians!

Women Are Good Foresters

FORESTRY as a career is young as yet in Britain, but with new opportunities offered by war conditions, this open-air industry is increasingly appealing to women. Many of the newly registered age groups of 20's to 23's are joining the Women's Land Army, hoping to work in the Forestry Section. Because of the vivid contrast to their former occupations, the life has particular attraction for those previously engaged on clerical or domestic work.

One Forestry Camp in England houses 160 girls. Rising at 6:15, they leave their bright green hutments tidy for "hut inspection." After breakfast, dressed in dungarees or shorts, the "gangs" set off for work.

At first only a few girls were allowed to fell trees. But their steadiness and keenness soon prompted the authorities to permit large numbers to use the crosscut saw and swing the ax. Operating in "gangs," the girls now fell all but the largest trees. The outstanding need of the moment is for pitprops. When a stand of trees has been acquired, the most suitable are marked, the lower branches removed, and felling is started. The trees are lopped, and the lop and top stacked for burning. Then follows the work of peeling the trunks, and measuring and sawing into the lengths required. Finally the props are stacked for transport to the mines.

For Photos

SOMETIMES SERIOUS, SOMETIMES MERRY, BUT ALL SERVICE

Pulling the Logs After They Are Sawed Is Man's Work, But a "Three-Girl-Hitch" Can Manage a Heavy Wagon; Top, Women Strip Newly Cut Trees in the Forest of Dean. These Are Used for Telephone Poles, Which Have Hitherto Been Imported

Timber measuring is another branch of the work. The girls learn to identify types of trees, to recognize woods and know their uses and to estimate the height and girth of trees.

After an eight-hour day the workers return to the camp about 5:30, ready for hot baths and showers, and the main meal of the day. Changed into mufti, they are then at liberty to enjoy their evening in sport, recreation, or study. A sports club provides tennis, cricket, hockey, and netball. There is also a library, writing-room and lounge. In summer one of the most popular events is a cricket match against the troops from a neighboring district.

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. . The Samaritan Pot-Maker

(Continued from Page 6)

ual vessels began. There was no potter's wheel and the dishes were not even set on a bit of matting which might easily be turned, or in a shallow, clay saucer—such as is used today by many primitive pottery workers in other parts of the world. The potter patted a lump of the kneaded clay roughly into a thick disk; then, making a hollow in the center with her thumb, began the actual shaping. The hollow was enlarged as she turned the clay in her hand. When the walls were too thin to handle easily she set the dish on its base on the ground and bolstered it with small stones, continuing to work around and around the sides until it had reached its final shape.

A small, broken bowl of water stood near the worker, and she dipped her hand into it whenever the clay became too dry and lost its malleability, for the whole process depended on the constant shift from wet to drier clay and back again. If the material was too damp, it was left to stand for a few moments, while work went on on another dish; if it was too dry, water was spread over the surface.

There was only time to fashion three little plates before night. They were left to dry in their rings of supporting stones.

Early next morning two jars were started. These were to have handles and were to be deep cooking pots. A much larger lump was taken to start with. This was for the base and lower part of the sides. To keep the shape and to work the sides with even approximately uniform thickness was a delicate and difficult task, since the potter must move around her work, instead of turning it before her as she might have done on a wheel or even on a small mat. Nevertheless, she worked with great rapidity and her fingers, moving around, one inside and one outside the jar, never faltered.

As soon as the potter had worked the large lump of clay to the proper shape for the lower part of the vessel she had planned, it was propped with stones and left to dry awhile, for the clay was still too soft to hold its shape under the weight of the upper part. When the clay had enough consistency to stand the extra weight without being drawn out of shape, the handles were added. Long sausages of clay were rolled, placed opposite each other, and molded into the fabric of the pot.

Again an interval of drying, and the building up of the jars continued. This was done bit by bit, with intervals for drying after each addition, all of which were made in the same way. A long sausage was rolled between the hands, laid along the upper edge of the finished part of the jar, then smoothed and molded until no break in the fabric could be seen. As the upper edge was approached, the walls of the jar curved inward and grew thinner.

By mid-day all was finished and the two new jars were carefully covered with damp cloths to keep them from drying too quickly in the sun. The jars and plates then stood for three days; covered when the sun beat down on them too directly, open to the air when they were in the shade. At the end of this time they could be carried gently and the time had come for the baking, which, the potter insisted, must be done at night.

She dug a shallow hole on the slope of the hill. In this hollow the jars and plates were placed carefully, upside down, and the sandy soil was sifted around them and over them until they were buried several inches deep. Above them a great pile of brush and firewood, higher than the tallest of the workmen, was built. This was ignited early in the evening. In the morning the embers were still too hot to touch. All this day and the next the pots remained buried under the ashes of the fire. On the third day, the improvised kiln was opened and the vessels, now cooled to the temperature of the surrounding ground, were carefully lifted out. One of them had cracked right across, either from the heat or from the weight of the earth and the wood, but the others were perfect.

Now came the final stage. With a heavy sea shell the potter burnished each vessel for hours, until the whole outer surface glistened with a sheen almost as brilliant as that of porcelain.

Thus, after eight days, the work was finished—a fascinatingly interesting survival of primitive craftsmanship, but certainly not an argument for a return to these methods of manufacture. The product of all this toil is heavier to handle and breaks more easily than the cheapest jars that are to be bought in the bazaar in the near-by town of Nablus. Had the potter been an artist, the shapes might have been more beautiful than the standard commercial product, but in point of fact they were not. It seems probable that this potter, the inheritor of the secrets of a long line of craftsmen, will be the last of them. She was taught by her mother and her grandmother, but she herself has never taught anyone.

Frosted Highway

Visitors to Banff and Jasper National Parks this summer have remarked frequently on the "frosted" appearance of the Banff-Jasper Highway. However, this is nothing more than that excellent dust layer and road bed preserver, calcium chloride.

New milestones also have been placed along the Banff-Jasper Highway. Whereas mileages were formerly figured from the junction near Lake Louise station, they are now recorded from Banff. Thus, while Crowfoot Glacier has been known to many motorists as at "mile 21," it is now roughly "mile 57."

Over the Editor's Desk

Contributors . .

J. Emlyn Williams recently interviewed the exiled Norwegian Prime Minister at the latter's headquarters in London. Mr. Williams was for several years Berlin Correspondent of the Monitor.

As Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the State Department in Washington, Henry S. Villard is particularly well informed on current political and economic developments in the Negro Republic of Liberia.

Mary W. West, a professional woman in Philadephia, has long been a contributor to this newspaper.

Randall Gould's appraisal of possible paths to peace in the Far East is based on long experience in the Orient where he was the Monitor's Shanghai correspondent. He has only recently returned to this country.

Silva Lake is a free-lance writer living in Haveford, Penn.

Joseph G. Harrison's work as a Washington correspondent for the Monitor frequently takes him to the War Department building.

Ralph W. Cessna is just back from a trip through Wisconsin's green pastures. He is head of the Monitor's Chicago bureau.

Hatcher of California

In the Weekly Magazine Section of September 13, one of the captions on Page Five referred to "Hatcher of Stanford." The caption, of course, should have read: "Hatcher of California makes four yards behind the fine blocking of Hoberg and Elmore against Stanford."

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Make Your Conversation
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HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life —while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

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Several years ago a woman famous in adult education had a revolutionary idea. Impressed by the fact that thousands of men and women were needlessly retarding their progress through lack of good conversational ability she decided to help them.

The result was the famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course, the astoundingly simple plan through which thousands have discovered powers of conversation they never dreamed they possessed. Indeed, many have written that their very lives have been transformed — they've opened the gates to new and fuller lives, rich with opportunity and golden promise.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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Springtime in Australia

VISITORS to Western Australia continue to marvel at the amazing collection of wildflowers natural to that state, particularly in the coastal areas. Much could be said of those bright blooms that magically disguise the arid and uninteresting belts of country that stretch in that vast area; of the myriads of colored everlastings that thickly carpet the Murchison district after a good rain; of the sturt pea, that crimson snail-trail that spurts its burst of color on the Nullabor plain, otherwise unbroken except for dull, dusty saltbush, and other hardy desert scrub. But it is to the coast we will keep, where the ranges and foothills in September—springtime in Australia — are ablaze with color like some unique kaleidoscope. It is significant that people from the eastern states, fresh from their own pride and glory, are spellbound when driving through the Darling Ranges on a tourist trip. Everywhere there is color—of all shades and varieties—yet not one clashing with its neighbor. At this time of the year the glories of the soft, golden wattle have gone, but the bush is blazoned with scarlet coral creeper, clinging cloaklike over any available stump and shrub, venturing even to the heights of the smaller trees, while below stretch out of sight great masses of blue leschenaultia—blue in every shade and tint from ink to sapphire—interspersed with a myriad other hues; the scarlet and emerald of the kangaroopaw, strange phenomenon of nature, growing up to six feet high in semi-cultivation, its pollen-tipped claws a contrast to the dull red stems, the rose-pink of the sweet myrtle, as it clusters, rose-like, up its swaying stalks, its delicious, clean, refreshing scent pervading above all others the bold of buttercups, white waxies, purple iris, and the soft cream of the starlike flannelflower.

* * *

In these ranges, too, the hardy winter hovea pricks its way, a beautiful purple peaflower, to break the spell that autumn lays, and further north is the Geraldton wax plant, now so commonly cultivated as a garden-gracing shrub, while the Albany district, due south, bursts out in early spring with the sweet, shy boronia, fragrant and fragile, brown-hooded, gold-lined fairy bells, nodding perfume with every vagrant breeze. This is to say nothing of the many blues, purples, whites, greens, reds, and pinks of the less significant, but still colorful and beautiful, blooms. And then the orchids! These bloom at different periods of the season, but for sheer wonder and extraordinary formation they are, it is said, without parallel. The donkey orchid, which comes earliest—while the glories of the wattle are bursting on a wintry world—is brown and gold with two ridiculous large "ear" petals, rising out of the "face" (not unlike a pansy face), and beneath this again are two "whiskers" crossed under the "chin." Later on come the rest in all their glorious parade. The spider in various types and species from blood red to cream and white, but all of them five-petaled, each

petal representative of the long leg of a spider. The "body" has a traplike opening that functions against the interest of many an unwary fly, which the orchid devours. Perhaps the most strange of all is the bird orchid, a light green growth which is scarcely a flower, so exactly like a minute bird it is. The monk or cowl orchid is also extreme, and has a distinct trapping apparatus. It bears the form of a monk's cowl and hood of bronze shade, and is an adept at insect catching.

* * *

Among the lesser orchids are the yellow cowslip, the blue, mauve, and the china. This latter is a most decorative bloom, its five petals, generally deep pink or mauve, being spotted with dark red and perfectly glazed like a piece of exquisite china.

Above all this glory of color and wondrous formation are the trees, also bedecked in their own seasons. The banksia, for instance, bears its quaint fur blossoms, the mungite, that later turn to cones of the queerest shapes and sizes. There are the gumtrees, too, world famous for their blaze of summer color. About every shade of red, through pink into tangerine, and then cream and white, burst forth in fairy fluffiness like the inverted skirts of a ballet frock. There is the soft, dark green of the ti-trees, the lighter shades of the clean, white-trunked, flooded gums, the soft spears of the she-oak. But of trees one could write forever, and this is a message especially from the wildflowers of Western Australia, conveying an invitation to all who read to come and see.

MEDA C. LESCHEN CLIFTON

Courtesy of the Australian National Travel Association

SEPTEMBER IS SPRING IN DOWN-UNDER LAND

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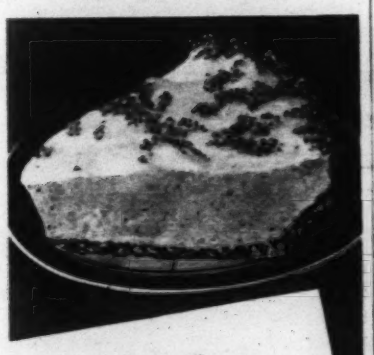

MRS. KNOX'S

SUNLIGHT CHIFFON PIE

(Filling for one 9-inch pie)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
4 eggs
1 cup sugar
½ cup lemon juice
½ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful grated lemon rind

Add one-half cup sugar, lemon juice and salt to beaten egg yolks and cook in double boiler until of custard consistency, stirring constantly. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add to hot custard and stir until dissolved. Add grated lemon rind. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites to which the other one-half cup sugar has been added. Fill baked pie shell or graham cracker crust and chill. Just before serving, a thin layer of whipped cream may be spread over the pie.

NOTE: Don't confuse Knox Gelatine with factory-flavored dessert powders. They're ⅞ sugar, only ⅛ gelatine. Knox is all gelatine.

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A Candy Bar of Real FOOD VALUE *Rich in* DEXTROSE Sugar

CANDY IS DELICIOUS FOOD

. . Pin-Point of Peace

(Continued from Page 5)

venient to break her word in this as in some other matters but that does not impugn the soundness of the document, which is the Nine-Power Treaty of 1921. Most accurately, the preamble of the pact stated that its signatories desired "to adopt a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East"—with special reference to China whose rights and interests were to be safeguarded and whose intercourse with other nations was to be on a basis of equal opportunity.

The first article may be summarized. Though it deals especially with China it applies to the entire problem of the Far East today. The contracting parties (other than China) pledged themselves to respect China's sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity, to provide China with the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to develop and maintain an effective and stable government, to promote equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all in China, and to refrain from seeking special rights and privileges. In that we find not mere sentimental vaporings, or unworkable idealism, but a most practical platform applying by extension to every part of the Far East and the world.

Japan herself may well hope someday for precisely such an attitude on the part of a more modern and giant-strong China. It would indeed be an irony of history if present roles of Japan and China were to be thus reversed, yet such a thing could happen and Japan might find the most urgent necessity for an "open door" through which she could conduct her own intercourse with the outside world on a basis of equality and security. It would be wrong to think of the traditional American attitude toward China as permanently applying to China alone. Here we have a policy of universal application and one so packed with plain common sense as to command the greater admiration, the more it is studied. Senator Borah once termed this "a carefully developed and matured international policy" and his words were conservative.

If Washington presses, and continues to press, the viewpoint on Far East affairs which the Nine-Power Treaty expressed with specific reference to China, it will not be through motives of national pride or desire to gain something, or fear that somebody else will get an advantage over the United States. There is just one reason for holding out on issues of non-aggression and equality of opportunity, and that is that *the thing will work*. Nothing else will. The treaty of Versailles and many another document embodying theories of conqueror and conquered have never proved durable. A truce is mere preliminary to more and worse war. No people in their right mind can wish for that—and the Far East has been purchasing a lot of sanity, whether there has been delivery yet or not!

It does not seem the wish of China to ask more than what could be granted in the spirit of the Nine Power Pact. Soviet Russia has not been a Far East aggressor and it is reasonable on the record, quite apart from present Russian troubles with Germany, to presume that she would welcome a lasting peace in the Orient. Neither Britain, nor America, nor any other "outsider" with present Far East stake has been blameless in the past, admittedly; but there seems consensus of opinion among these outsider nations that they will (given the chance) gladly rest content with such share as they can get in a peaceful Far East providing equality of commercial opportunity, without special privilege for anyone. Had the Sino-Japanese war not frozen China's treaty relations where they were, it is certain that extraterritoriality would have been a thing of the past in China today; and once peace returns, America and Britain are prepared once more to take a lead in establishing international equality in China. Japan may or may not have traveled far enough yet to subscribe once more to the Nine Power ideals, but it seems impossible that the light will not finally dawn because of the obvious failure of virtually everything her present courses have brought to pass—in striking contrast with periods of relative prosperity which have accompanied her efforts to stick to law-abiding ways and cultivate her talents as farmer, fisherman, industrialist and world trader.

It will be a tremendous reversal when Japan turns from an attitude of belligerence to one of peace. Some have said this cannot be done. But why not? Japan, like every other country, has retreated from mistakes in the past; and her present mistake is the greatest in her entire record, which is decidedly no argument why it should be persevered in. Of course there have been practical considerations in the way of any sudden reversal, unattended by preliminary precautions. The viewpoint of the long misguided public must be prepared, so that sanity will not be confused with surrender. The power of the army chiefs must be curbed, and this has already been done by action of Emperor Hirohito in assuming personal charge. No, it cannot be argued that the thing is impossible. Surprisingly soon, Japan could change from a war to a peace basis and with armies withdrawn, friends regained, trade channels once more open and loans again available, turn from a present deepening ruin to such prosperity as the country has never known before.

This would be revolutionary but it would be a revolution only of the mind (which can always be achieved) and it would be a constructive, not a destructive, revolution—something the world at large and Japan in particular would find very refreshing.

Britain's Greatness

By SGT. G. S. H. FRY

Judge Britons, not, O Lord, when we are winning,
When fortune smiles and all our plans go well,
When facile plaudits in our ears are dinning
And each new hour has glowing deeds to tell.
Judge us, Thy sons, when, steadfastly retreating,
When losing ground yet never losing heart,
We raise a smile and as we take a beating
Each man resolves to do his further part.
Then say of us O Lord, when grim and battered
We turn at last and find true strength in Thee,
When all the hosts of Wickedness are scattered,
"They proved their sonship in adversity."
May Thy ways be the ways our feet have trod,
Not proud "Great Britain"—Britain great through God.

. . Link in Democracy's Lifeline

(Continued from Page 3)

cabinet in the difficult task of running the republic on its limited resources. He takes a special interest in the problems of the hinterland, where, on frequent visits to the tribal chieftains, he preserves the basis for internal peace and cooperation. As a statesman, President Barclay has vision, but he is not visionary. Keenly alive to international developments and their effect on Liberia, he looks to the United States as the "next friend and attorney" of his country. That this confidence is not unrecognized is seen in the good-will visits to Monrovia of two United States war vessels within three years.

Only persons of African descent are eligible for citizenship in Liberia. While immigrants are still welcomed, there are certain restrictions which tend to limit their number. They must be in possession of sufficient funds to enable them to get a fair start; they must be agriculturists or possessed of some skill which would contribute to the economic life.

When the World War broke out in 1914, Liberia first announced her neutrality, but ultimately followed the lead of the United States and declared war against Germany. German citizens were expelled from the country and their property sequestered. Some Liberian soldiers were actually sent to France. At Monrovia, the German cable station was converted into a hospital and the cable destroyed. Hostilities were brought home to the country in 1918, when a German submarine in retaliation bombarded the capital, shelling the French wireless station and sinking the only gunboat belonging to the Republic. In the present war, Liberia has again proclaimed her neutrality, but no one can doubt in what direction her sympathies lie.

The airplane has unquestionably altered the future of Liberia in a manner which no one could have foretold. Instead of being a remote and relatively inaccessible country, handicapped by its distance from the friendly power which sponsored its growth into full-fledged independence, Liberia is destined soon to be in overnight touch with the Continent of South America. With rapid connections to the United States, Liberia's place on the map of Africa will be definitely established. Perhaps the perseverance and steadfastness Liberia has shown in maintaining herself as a peaceful, self-governing member of the family of nations will be rewarded by a new and successful turn of fortune brought about by these speedier communications.

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